

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.10

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 30, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 65, 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 61, 66

November 30, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 65, 2 p.m. 72
Humidity 71, 69

2795 晚三十月十年寅甲

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1914.

一拜禮 報世一拾英

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

LATEST NEWS FROM POLAND AND FRANCE.

THE BATTLE OF YPRES DESCRIBED.

How the British Saved the Situation.

"NO MORE ARDUOUS TASK EVER ASSIGNED TO BRITISH SOLDIERS."

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

All Quiet.

Nov. 30, 12.15 a.m.

An official statement issued in Paris in the evening states that everything is quiet along the whole front, except in Argonne, where the German attacks have been no more successful than before.

Latest Russian Report.

Nov. 29, 11.45 p.m.

An official statement issued at Petrograd states:—
Between the Vistula and the Warta the German continue to hold the fortified position Strykow-Zgierz-Sehadek Z luskavolia. Most stubborn fighting is taking place at Strykow and Zgierz, where we have captured guns, mitrailleuses and hundreds of prisoners. We captured the position Glogow-Bielawy-Sobota.
The Germans on the left bank of the Vistula are counter-attacking.

Good News from India.

The following telegram has been received by the General Officer Commanding, Hongkong, from the Chief of the General Staff, India:—

Delhi, Nov. 28, 2 p.m.

The situation continues satisfactory. News of the successful operations at the head of the Persian Gulf has caused great satisfaction. Marwaris are returning to Calcutta in numbers on receipt of the news of the destruction of the Emden, and confidence in the ultimate victory of the Allies is more pronounced. Recruiting continues very good.

Field Marshal French's Despatch.

Nov. 29, 5.40 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French, in the course of a detailed despatch covering the battle of Ypres-Armentieres, describes the transference of the British forces from the Aisne to Flanders, which was with the idea of bringing the utmost force to the support of the northern flank of the Allies so as to outflank the enemy.

He pays a warm tribute to the excellent Anglo-French feeling rendering this delicate operation so successful.

The despatch shows that about this time General Rawlinson, with cavalry and infantry, was operating in support of the Belgian army and assisting its withdrawal from Antwerp.

Consequently, the battle line in Flanders was formed by British forces from the Aisne advancing northward and General Rawlinson falling back on the line of the Yser. It is noteworthy, the Field Marshal says, that the position of La Bassée, throughout had defied all attempts to capture it, either by the French or British troops.

General Rawlinson's successful operations in the neighbourhood of Ghent and Antwerp had a great influence on the course of the subsequent operations, and his forces fought with the utmost gallantry and without support.

A question of vital importance arose on the 19th October. The Belgians, after their hard fighting, were exhausted and needed support to resist the enemy's threatened turning movement, which would lay bare the Channel ports. Thereupon, even at the risk of having to operate on an extended front elsewhere, I directed General Haig to move the First Army Corps northward of Ypres, so as to avoid such disastrous consequences as being outflanked towards Calais. General Haig's object was to advance to Thourout for the eventual capture of Bruges and subsequently, if possible, to drive the enemy towards Ghent.

General Haig advanced, but owing to large unexpected enemy's reinforcements arriving, pressing both the British and the French, he took up a position on the outskirts of Ypres. Meanwhile the remainder of the British line was successfully resisting the enemy's desperate attacks with marvellous fighting power and indomitable courage. No more arduous task had ever been assigned to British soldiers and never was a call answered more magnificently. It was decided, after consultation with General Joffre, to hold our lines against the enemy's attempts to outflank or break through, General Joffre promising reinforcements. Field Marshal French says he was present with General Haig on October 31 at the most critical moment of the whole great battle, when the First Division was retiring at Hooge. The division, however, rallied and recaptured Gheluvelt. This rally, at such a time, was fraught with momentous consequences, and if a single unit can be singled out for especial praise it is the Worcesters.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

In the meantime, the enemy in the Centre was heavily pressing the Third and Cavalry Corps. As the position of the cavalry at Saint Yves was endangered, a counter-attack was planned by Colonel Hunter-Watson and Major Anley which successfully beat the Germans with great loss. The staunchness of the Royal Lancasters and the Lancashire Fusiliers was most commendable. They were well-handled by Lieut. Col. Butler.

The Field Marshal brings special notice to the excellent work of General Poulteney and his staff of divisional and regimental leaders and men in holding the front for a very undue length and for their invincible success, courage, tenacity and cheerfulness.

Referring to the attack of the Prussian Guard, which came from Arras with great speed and secrecy, he states that documents were found which went to prove that the Guard received the Emperor's special command to break through where their comrades had failed. They were repulsed with enormous loss. General Haig, assisted by divisional commanders, held the line with marvellous courage. "Words fail me to express my admiration of the incalculable services they rendered." The First Army Corps was brilliantly supported by General Byng's cavalry. The names of General Bullfinch and Brigadier-General Kivanagh were particularly mentioned and he also mentioned Brigadier-General Fitzclarence and Cavan.

The despatch concluded: "We are now possibly in the last stages of the Battle of Ypres-Armentieres. I regret the heavy casualties, but at least three as many of the enemy are *hors de combat*."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Allies Beat the Germans all Round.

Nov. 29, 5.30 p.m.

Yesterday the enemy's artillery was more active but their operations were carried out particularly with 17-millimetre guns. The enemy's heavy artillery was little in evidence; thus the conditions in the artillery duel turned everywhere to our advantage. Our infantry captured various *points d'appui* northward and southward of Ypres.

Three regiments of the enemy attacked us to the north of Arras and were completely beaten after several attacks and counter-attacks. We made perceptible progress between the Somme and Chaulnes, reaching the enemy's entanglements at the village of Fay.

Our artillery between Vailly and Barry-au-Bac destroyed a machine-gun detachment and emplacements for 30-centimetre guns. One shell caused an explosion in an enemy's battery. We successfully repulsed three German counter-attacks made in an attempt to re-capture lost ground at Ban-de-Sapt, in the Vosges.

Australia to Supply Wool to Canada and Japan.

Nov. 29, 9.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports that it has been decided to permit the export of wool to Canada and Japan.

Russians Determined to Break Enemy's Resistance Once for All.

Nov. 29, 6.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd wires that the General Staff has issued a warning that reports of the extent of the Russian victory in Poland which are not founded on facts should be received with reserve. Undoubtedly the German plan to smash the Russian front on the left bank of the Vistula and surround part of the Russian army failed and in their retirement the Germans suffered immense losses, but they are nevertheless maintaining an obstinate resistance and it is impossible to regard the operation as ended. It is necessary, therefore, to await the revelation of definite results in firm confidence. The Russian troops are determined to break the enemy's resistance once for all.

(Official Telegrams from British Foreign Office)

Arab Loyalty.

Nov. 27, 11.45 p.m.

Abduli Sultan has spontaneously issued to all the Arab Chiefs in the Aden Hinterland a statement in which he says that after a friendship existing for 70 years with Great Britain he calls on all of them to maintain their allegiance and render every assistance in their power to Great Britain, who has undertaken this war to protect small States from aggression. The statement concludes with an appeal for Red Cross Funds.

French Operations.

Nov. 28, 7.10 p.m.

A French official communique says artillery actions in Belgium continued yesterday without particular incident. The German heavy artillery is showing less activity. One infantry attack south of Ypres was repulsed.

Towards evening a German biplane was brought down with three aviators. One was killed and two were taken as prisoners. In the region of Arras and the Aisne the day was very quiet. In Champagne our heavy artillery inflicted serious losses on the enemy's artillery. From Argonne to the Vosges there is nothing to report.

Official Report of the Great Russian Victory.

Nov. 28, 11.45 a.m.

A despatch from the Russian Commander-in-Chief says that on the left bank of the Vistula the Russian troops have reached Combin. In the centre the Russians captured Brzeziny and villages were taken at the point of the bayonet. Between Brzeziny and Glogow the Russian cavalry made successful charges against the enemy's infantry in retreat, capturing many guns and some of these with their teams complete. The number of prisoners is not exactly known.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Among the enemy's troops thrown back from Rzgow and Tushin were the 3rd Guard Division. In the direction of Lodz the enemy is holding trenches.

To sum up, on the whole Vistula-Warta front the battle is favourable to Russian arms.

On the Ozenekowowa-Oracow front the Russian successes have assumed marked importance. Yesterday the Russians took more than four thousand prisoners. In the region of lower Szreniawa a whole battalion of the 31st Honved Regiment surrendered.

The Russians captured a strong position on the left bank of the Rawa, after crossing the river.

The Russians stormed Boshnia after a desperate resistance by the Austrians, capturing 2,000 prisoners, ten guns and many machine guns. On the right bank of the Vistula the enemy is in disorderly retreat and being vigorously pursued in the region of Cracow.

The Russian morale, after forty-five days of almost continuous fighting, is of the highest order.

Trustworthy reports show that the Austrians have fixed wireless apparatus and mounted anti-aircraft guns on the Cathedral at Cracow.

French Bourse to Re-open.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Nov. 26, 12.10 p.m.

The Minister of Finance has fixed December 7 for the re-opening of the Paris Stock Exchange for cash transactions.

Lull in German Activities.

Nov. 27, 8.10 p.m.

There is a lull everywhere in the bombardment by the Germans. We easily repulsed two attacks against the bridges across the Yser.

From the South of Dixmude to Rheims was again bombarded. In Argonne alternate advances and retreats of not more than twenty-five metres (30 yards) have taken place.

Russian Success Confirmed.

It is confirmed that the Russian counter-offensive on the Vistula to Warta front has placed the Germans in an extremely difficult position.

On the Austrian front the Russians made, on November 25, two Austrian regiments prisoners.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special editions published yesterday:—]

German Artillery less Active.

Nov. 28, 5 p.m.

The Paris communique states that artillery actions in Belgium were continued yesterday without any particular incident, the German heavy artillery showing less activity.

Only one infantry attack south of Ypres was made, which was repulsed.

Our artillery brought down an enemy biplane.

There is no change at Arras and it is very quiet on the Aisne.

Our heavy artillery in Champagne inflicted serious losses on the enemy's artillery.

There is nothing to report from Argonne and the Vosges.

Seven Thousand Austrians Captured.

Nov. 28, 7.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that it is officially reported that the Battle of Lodz continues.

We are progressing in certain districts.

Our troops on the Proschowitz-Brzeskoste-Boshni-Vinitich front have obtained a decisive result and routed the Austrians, on November 26, taking over seven thousand prisoners, thirty guns and over twenty quick-firers.

We broke into Brzeskoste and captured the remainder of the thirty-first Honved with its commandant and twenty officers of the general staff.

We are energetically pursuing the enemy and we are attacking large forces of Austrians in the Carpathians.

Parliament Adjourned.

Nov. 27, 10.40 p.m.

The House of Commons has adjourned till the 2nd February, but the House of Lords meets on the 20th January.

President Wilson's Protest.

Nov. 27, 4.47 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson has unofficially communicated to the American representatives in the belligerent countries his disapproval of aircraft throwing bombs on unfortified cities occupied by non-combatants.

It is understood that the Powers will take cognisance of the protest.

Quiet on the Front.

Nov. 28, 12.10 a.m.

The Paris evening communique says:—
The day has been quiet, and there is nothing to report.

Austrians Badly Beaten.

Nov. 28, 4.15 a.m.

A Petrograd official despatch shows that the battle in Poland whose centre is at Lodz continues in favour of the Russians, while the Austrians have been badly beaten, and are falling back on Cracow.

German Fleet in Chilian Waters.

Nov. 28, 5.50 a.m.

A Naval communique issued at Bordeaux says that the Anglo-French squadrons continue to blockade the Adriatic Sea and the Dardanelles and to protect the coast of Egypt.

The communique adds that the German cruisers in the Pacific have apparently not left Unilun waters since the battle off Valparaiso at the end of October.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

On the left bank of the Vistula the Russian troops have reached Combin.

The Russian morale, after 45 days' almost continuous fighting, is of the highest order.

Field Marshal Sir John French's despatch covering the battle of Ypres-Armentieres is given on this page.

The Austrians have fixed wireless telegraphic apparatus and mounted anti-aircraft guns on the Cathedral at Cracow.

In the region of the lower Szreniawa a whole battalion of the 31st Honved Regiment has surrendered to the Russians.

The Russians routed the Austrians on the 26th inst., taking over 7,000 prisoners, thirty guns, and over twenty quick-firers.

The Germans are maintaining an obstinate resistance against the Russians, and it is impossible as yet to regard the operation as ended.

The Russians have stormed Boshnia after a desperate resistance by the Austrians, capturing 2,000 prisoners, ten guns, and many machine-guns.

In his despatch on the Ypres-Armentieres battle, Sir John French says:—"I regret the heavy casualties, but at least three as many of the enemy are *hors de combat*."

The Russian General Staff has issued a warning that reports concerning the extent of the Russian victory in Poland not founded on facts should be received with reserve.

NEWS.

"Jottings by the Way" appear on page 4.

The week-end sport is reported in this issue.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General News and some opinions on the war by Professor Munsterberg appear on page 3.

The Full Court has had before it to-day the appeal of Almborg against his sentence in the recent shooting affray.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

St. Andrew's Day Concert at Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, December 5.

Drawing of U.S.R.O. debentures at Club House—8 p.m.

Sale of Teak and Blackwood Furniture, Curios, etc.—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
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Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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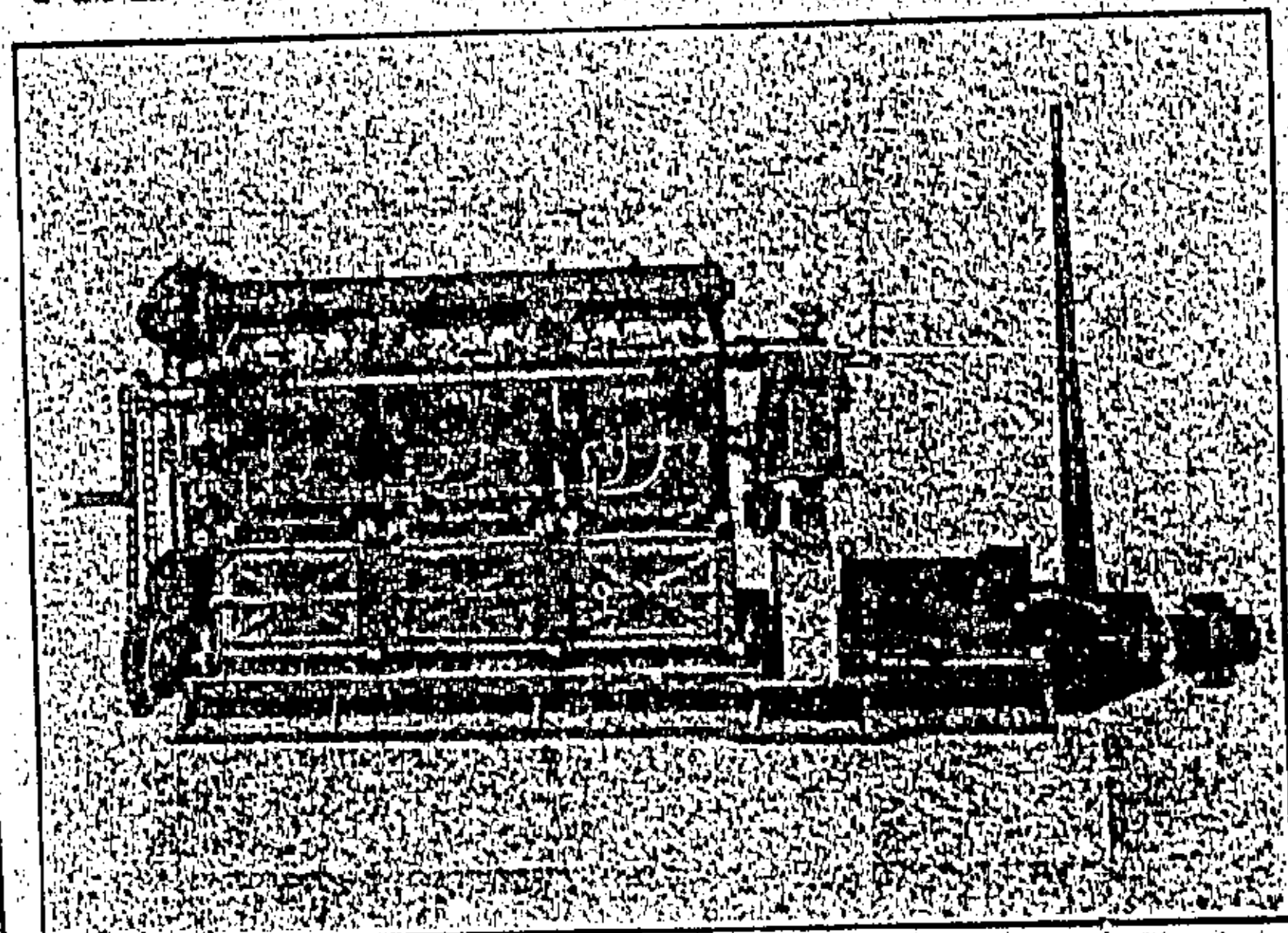
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CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Manchu Plot.
The China of to-day is as much
a seething bed of trouble as it has
ever been in the past. The recent
disturbances in Kwangtung,
fortunately suppressed, are follow-
ed by strange reports and rumours
from Peking, where, according
to information published in our
columns the other day, a plot has
been hatching to overthrow the
President and restore the infant
Emperor to power. The plot is
attributed to the work of foreign
adventurers and rebel leaders and
its discovery has deeply incensed
the better class Chinese, while
the press of the country is clam-
ouring unanimously for the severe
punishment of the ringleaders.
Some officials are implicated and,
while the President is stated to
be convinced of the innocence of
the Manchu Court, an opportu-
nity is to be given the latter to
clear itself from all suspicion of
intrigue in the matter.

Daily Press.

The Anti-opium Campaign.
If anything, the increased num-
ber of licensed dealers should be an
advantage to the prohibitionists,
for if they facilitate the sale of
the drug, it means that the limited
supply will be the sooner ex-
hausted. Facts scarcely bear out
this argument, however, for, in-
spite of the greater number of
divans, the amount cleared at the
Shanghai Custom-House was 301
cheets in September last, as
against 588 cheets in September,
1913. There would not appear,
then, to be any ground for assert-
ing that the increase in the num-
ber of divans has effected the
consumption of the drug one way
or the other; what it has done is
to encourage competition and
prevent the reaping of extortionate
profits by the favoured few. The
other side of the question is that
the Shanghai Municipal Council
is deriving a greatly increased
revenue where the British Govern-
ment has sacrificed some £11,000-
000; the whole business is really
one of appearances only—"face
padding" as John Chinaman would
say—but appearances are im-
portant considerations in China,
and the Shanghai Municipal
Council will probably find it wise
eventually to revert, for the short
period of 2½ years now remaining,
to its original programme of a
progressive reduction in the num-
ber of divan licences issued.

China Mail.

Recruiting and the Manufacture
of War Munitions.

The irresistible wave of patriot-
ism which has encompassed the
whole Empire, and in its flood
has carried hundreds of thousands
of our most vigorous and capable
youths to recruiting stations, is
only characteristic of our race.
But there is need for a word of
guidance in the presence of so
much enthusiasm. It should not
be forgotten that there are more
ways of serving the Empire than
by engaging in actual combat at
the front. As a writer in *En-
gineering* points out, the Army
and Navy must have supplies
and there is just as urgent a call
for men to maintain these supplies
as for those who are to use them.
The call to arms is the most
obvious necessity, but, as stated
many unable to respond to the
call for a variety of reasons can
do services equally as valu-
able in other directions.
Many engineering factories are
concerned with the most essential
of these supplies—rifles, gun
ammunition, and even ships, as
well as the mechanism for pro-
ducing these, and the mechanics
facilities for transporting them
to the front.

The Peking Light Company.

It is currently reported that the
Peking Electric Light Company
has secured a new capital of
\$700,000, of which \$300,000
will be used for the purchase of
electric machinery. It is further
reported that an order for electric
apparatus and outfit has been
placed with an English company
and, owing to the war, they can
not be shipped to China for the
time being.

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Hongkong, 16th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Temperance in Sind.

Karachi, October 26th.
At the Indian Temperance Conference, attended by delegates from various parts, the following resolutions were passed:—That the Government be requested to insert lessons on abstinence from intoxicants in the text books for Sindhi and English schools. That the Government be requested to provide each school with a magic lantern and some selected plates showing the evil effects of intoxicants. This Conference strongly condemns the use of intoxicants on the occasion of marriages etc. This Conference condemns the use of any kind of intoxicants and expresses a hope that the subject will be dealt with in lectures etc. by the public. This Conference resolves that the different pan-chayats should be made to interest themselves in the subject, who should disallow the performances of any religious ceremonies by Hindus or Brahmans who were not total abstainers. All the proceedings were conducted in Sindhi.

A Witchcraft Doctor's Downfall.

In the Singapore District Court, recently, the case was completed in which Teh Jow Kim, of 313 Victoria Street, was charged with theft, and criminal breach of trust, respecting, in all, a sum of \$698. Accused, who represented himself to be a first-class witchcraft doctor, was engaged by Towkay Goh Ah Hee, of 71 Beach Road, to cure his little son, and obtained from the latter the above named sum for prayers to the Joss. Accused was arrested as he was boarding a steamer leaving for China, and on him was found a draft for \$500. The accused was convicted upon both charges and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment upon each charge, the sentences to run concurrently, the draft for \$500 found upon him going to the complainant.

Earthquake Demolishes Houses in Greek Towns.

London, Oct. 17.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says that at 8 o'clock this morning and again at noon there were continuous seismic shocks in the Grecian provinces of Attica and Boeotia and the Peloponnese. At Thebes hundreds of cottages were overturned and numerous persons were injured. The shocks are continuing and have been felt in Athens. According to the advices reaching here M. Ryzoulis, the Greek Minister of the Interior, left Athens at noon to-day to visit the places where the earthquake caused the most serious damage. At Chaleis the damage is reported to be serious, while at Thebes many of the inhabitants have fled to the fields, where they remain without shelter. In Athens cracks have appeared in the walls of many houses.

Faith Healer Sent to Gaol.

Mr. Justice Rowlett had some plain words to say at the Old Bailey when sentencing Orlando Edgar Miller, who had been found guilty of the manslaughter of Miss Kate Addison Scott. Defendant lectured on "Faith Healing and Higher Thought," and Miss Scott afterwards underwent his treatment, which consisted of the use of hyosine and other drugs. She died five days after admission to his establishment, known as the Miller Institute, at Isleworth, The Judge, in passing sentence of three months' imprisonment in the second division, said: "I hope this conviction will show to others who, with no knowledge or a little knowledge which is more dangerous than complete ignorance, undertake to deal with dangerous poisons that—in spite of all the talk about wonderful systems of mental treatment, and of the unity of the Infinite and all that sort of stuff—a British jury, when people have been subjected to the influence of deadly poisons by incompetent persons, so it might to the business man and say it is manslaughter, I am not going to punish you severely, because I hope this conviction has checked it, but I hope others who think of following in the same line of business will just take note, because, as far as I am concerned, next time the sentence will be much heavier."

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"GERMANY MUST WIN."

"There Must be a Miracle," says Professor Munsterberg.

Professor Hugo Munsterberg, the noted psychologist, Harvard Exchange professor at the University of Berlin, organizer and first director of "Amerika-Invitation," has written a book, "The War and America." It presents a remarkable and startling view of the situation. The book is dedicated, "To all lovers of fair play." The San Francisco Examiner has obtained permission from the author to reproduce a portion of the chapter dealing with Russia, which is given below:—

The Russian army of 800,000 men has begun to flood into Germany. The Americans feel rather indifferent about Russia. It is true in the Russian-Japanese war ten years ago public opinion was quick to take Japan's side, but by no means with the bitterness against Russia which has now broken out against Germany.

The whole anti-Russian agitation of that time was hardly more than the artificial warfare of certain newspapers, which were influenced by international Russian banking houses. The masses did not care at that time, nor was the later breaking up of the commercial treaty with Russia really a popular movement.

The Americans do not think about Russia. They do not travel there, and the only Russians whom they meet at home come from without the pale and are not classed as Russians. They shiver at the thought of Siberia and philosophize about Tolstoi, but the Russian policy appears to the average American as an internal affair which is no concern of the world at large.

Russia Strongest Nation.
He has not the slightest idea that Russia's policy is the strongest on this globe, the most persistent, the most pregnant with consequences for Europe, Asia and ultimately America. England is mighty, but Russia is mightier. All other nations are in a hurry, Russia has time; all other nations economize with men, Russia can waste and will always grow. All other nations have wavered in their enterprises; Russia remains unwaveringly loyal to its aim of world control. Russia has seen reverses which would have crushed any weaker nation—defeats in Turkey, defeats in East Asia—she hardly felt them. The clumsy bear withdrew his heavy paw for a while to put forth with tremendous power at another spot. Russia is the only nation on earth which is invincible.

The European nations felt this instinctively and tried to shield themselves when they joined in the great Berlin congress of 1878, under the leadership of Bismarck and Disraeli, to force down the Pan-Slavic movement of eastern Europe. The Slavic Balkan states gained new independence. Turkey remained strong, the way to Constantinople, which must be one of Russia's goals, seemed still longer, but Russia had time.

Turns Toward the East.
The colossal turned for a while

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certificated Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firms of OLIVAN-BREVET, DOEUILLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

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to the other side. It pushed toward Japan, toward China, toward India; Persia was devoured. The little set-back with Japan was quickly made good. Meanwhile the time had become more favourable for new harvests on the European side.

Russia has always been a master of diplomacy. From the Russian standpoint the European problem is very simple. The great Napoleon recognised it. Only he under-estimated the time it might take for Russia to force the Cossacks on all Europe. Russia makes no subtle discriminations; there is no German or French or English civilisation; there is only a west European power against the East Russian world. The great struggle to which it is pressing on must decide whether the East or the West will be the ruler.

Russia does not care in the least whether Germany or France or England predominates. The Empire of the Czar knows only the Mongolian heathen in the East, the Mohammedan heathen in the South, the Western European heathen in the West. But Russia has time. To defeat Western Europe it must divide it.

Russia Seizes Opportunity.
Its cunning statesmen saw France willing to sacrifice everything if it could have revenge for 1870 and saw England anxiously seeking for means to give a blow to the most disturbing rival in the world market. If Russia allied itself with its cultural satellites, Great Britain and France, it could hope to break down the first strong empire on its immediate border.

As soon as Germany was defeated by the over-weight of the three-fold enemy, Russia would stand much nearer to its western goal. It could foresee that after Germany's disaster it would be easy to subjugate France and Italy and finally to free India and to wrestle with England.

Germany is fighting to-day the battle of Western civilisation and, while the French bayonets and the English torpedoes are directed against its life, it fights this battle ultimately for France and England, too.

No thoughtful German under-estimates the great moral powers latent in the Russian people. The Slavic world is full of deep melancholy beauty, of devoted loyalty or religious democracy, of sincere idealism. The harshness of its autocratic

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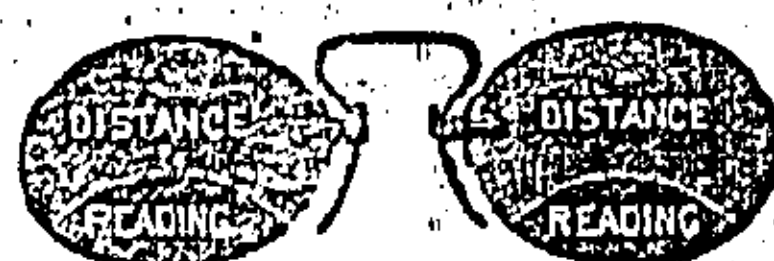
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regime and the widespread expropriation of its upper classes are unimportant compared with the sterling virtues of the Russian people.

Germany Could Win Alone.

If Germany had been left alone, it would have gone into this struggle with the certainty of success. Even if corruption had not undermined the Czar's land and even if the cruel oppression of the Finns and the Poles, of the Jews and of the Liberals had not weakened the nation, the Germans would have felt sure that their intellectual mastery of the technical war problems and their educational thoroughness must bring victory.

If Germany had been left alone in the struggle, Russia's move would have been checked; the German victory would have strengthened Austria's influence in the Balkans; the pan-Slavic dreams would remain dreams; the western Europe would keep its hold on the south-west down to Constantinople.

Now there must be a miracle. Germany must win against the world if this balance of Europe and Western powers is to be maintained.

Salt Revenues.
Whatever may be the case with other sources of revenue, says the

Shanghai National Review, there is good showing up to the present time in this year's salt revenue. For the ten months ending 31st October the total revenue was \$43,223,743, so that the total revenue for the year will probably reach the respectable sum of \$50,000,000. This substantial item will materially assist the Government in meeting the claims of foreign creditors, for whose security the Salt Revenues are very largely pledged. Though the amount is substantial it does not represent any increase of figures for recent years, and it would be interesting to discover exactly who has benefited by the much-lauded re-organization at the instigation of foreign money-lenders. According to Messrs. Odagiri and Mizuno's famous report, Chinese re-organization some years ago succeeded in raising the revenue from the 11,289,885 in 1903 to the 51,003,780 in 1911. According to Mr. Chang Chien's scheme of re-organization the revenue would in a similar period have risen from \$70,000,000 to \$125,000,000 after paying all expenses.

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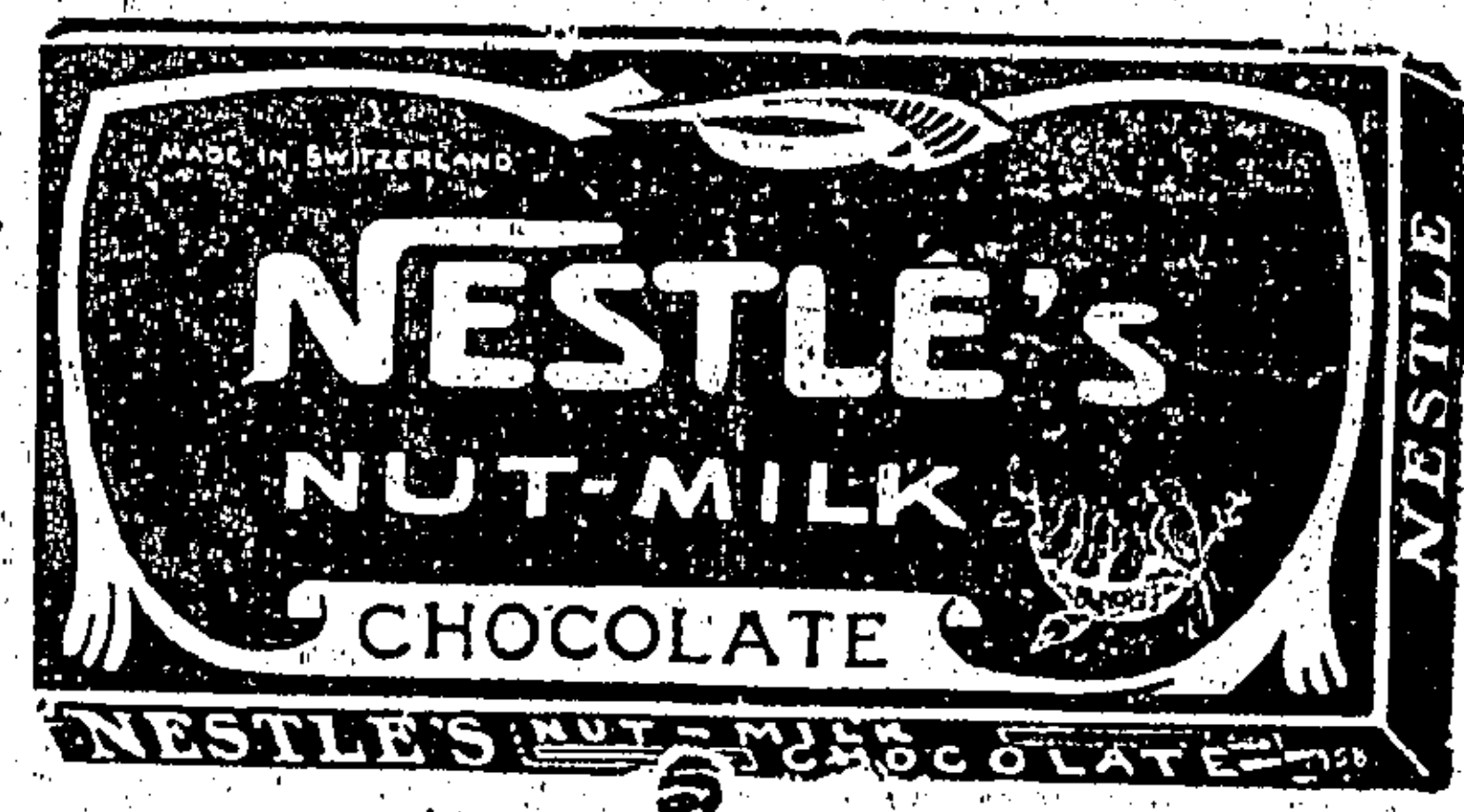
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DEATH.

PRICE.—Oct. 9, suddenly, Herbert Price, late of Hongkong and
Vancouver, B.C.The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve
the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1914.

THE WAR AND POLITICS.

No event within the memory of the present generation has welded the people of Great Britain together in bonds of unity so close and strong as the great war which is now convulsing Europe. It has been a common experience in our wars of the past to find the nation divided against itself as to the rights and the wrongs of the cause we have espoused—there have been the anti-war and the pro-war parties, whose differences have been so acute that an adjustment of their respective view-points has been absolutely out of the question. The divergence of opinion has usually been traceable to the prevalence of the party spirit in politics—a spirit which has been as pronounced in Imperial as in purely domestic affairs. To-day the situation is almost without precedent in our national life. Men have forgotten party and thought only of the common weal. The lines marking off political factions have become obliterated: Radicals and Conservatives have found themselves in the same camp, each as enthusiastic as the other in a great cause.

Now that we have seen how a regard for the fundamental things of life—the protection of the weak and the fulfilment of solemn promises—has swallowed up the smaller issues in the larger and has brought into existence a new patriotism, we may well speculate for a moment on the ultimate consequences. Will this war mean the death-knell of the party system, a system which has been described as the curse of the Empire? The answer to that question depends entirely on what we mean by "the party system." If we hope to see unanimity of opinion on all questions, Imperial and internal alike, assuredly, we shall be disappointed. That would not, indeed, be desirable and, whether we like it or not, men will divide themselves into groups and factions. But so long as they have a common aim, and that aim is their country's welfare, it matters not if they differ in their opinions as to how that object is best attained. The chief fault to be found with the present-day conception of politics is that the claims of party are too often put before essentials—before the things that really matter.

If we win through in the present crisis, as all good Britishers are convinced we shall, the praise will belong to no party; it will be shared by all who have responded to the nation's call, whether they care to call themselves Socialists, Conservatives, Liberals or what not else. Certain it is that, when the war is over, the leaders of the several parties will have a more whole-some respect and regard for each other and for their respective opinions than ever they had before. A new union of forces may not be effected—coalition Governments have seldom been a success—but if the present crisis has no other effect on our political life than to create a general desire to see the good in others, and not merely to pick holes in whatever proposal emanates from the other side, then it will have performed a work of no mean importance.

The Strain Lifting.

A few copies of the *Times* which reached us by to-day's mail involuntarily give one something of an insight into the trend of public feeling at home, even as far back as five weeks ago. "The worst is past" is manifestly the sentiment when London papers which, not long ago, contained nothing, from end to end, but war news, can afford to print several columns of Law Court matter—not on unusual or exciting subjects, but on the ordinary disputes about insurance, the position of the parish pump, etc. To take an example at random, the *Times* of October 22 has four complete columns of Law Reports and Notices, two columns of racing, a considerable amount of correspondence relating to everything but the war, items dealing with such diverse topics as wills, the Dairy Show, the Universities, scientific matters, the Board of Trade, and, above all, two whole pages of commercial news.

The Literary Supplement of the "Times."

Of course no one in Hongkong, or elsewhere, supposes for a second that "public interest is other than as keen as ever in the doings of our troops and sailors. But the people at home are unquestionably recovering their sense of proportion and are deciding that the war is not going to last forever. Perhaps the change of change, however is hardly the word, let us call it the expansion of interest) is most noticeable when one looks through the *Times* Literary Supplement. Quite a few weeks ago, we were remarking on the darkness of the publishing trade. Now, behold, we have the big firms—Macmillan, Methuen, Cassell, Hutchinson, etc., each with a column or couple of columns of advertisements of books that rarely relate to the war! Not only so, but we find about twenty columns devoted to notes or reviews of books, in which the word war is never mentioned:—a column and a quarter on a volume by Nansen, another on "The Mind of the Beaver," a third on St. Clement of Alexandria, and so forth. Things are steadying down.

What the Chinese Eat.

We are really glad to have found that the Chinese appetite draws the line somewhere—for we thought it didn't. Yesterday a *Telegraph* reader was out with a gun and, for want of better game, shot a wild cat. When the beast had done "flattering" the sportsman heard a contemptuous little snort from the native at his side. "Huh! No can chow," grumbled the boy. Things are looking up when the Chinese boy elevates his nose at the thought of eating wild cat. Soon perhaps he may develop a distaste even for the tame variety. Yet it is not so many years ago that the Government here despaired of being able to start a tannery in Hongkong, because the natives were given to eating the skins of the beasts slaughtered; and, in our "Twenty-five Years Ago" it was once our painful duty to record the conviction of a hawk for offering rat soup for sale! Other times, other manners, evidently.

BIJOU THEATRE.

There was a packed house at the Bijou on Saturday evening, the chief attraction being Mr. Bert Platt, the American Musical Comedian, whose fame had, apparently, already spread, though he only made his first appearance in Hongkong on Friday. His clever patter "brought down the house" a number of times, and he was loudly encored for his Banjo and Saxophone selections, his manipulation of the first-named instrument being particularly clever, as also was his rendering of the descriptive song, "Mr. Boose." Mr. Platt is one of the best artists seen in Hongkong for some time, and those in need of that best of all tonics, a hearty laugh, should not miss seeing him. The programme also includes the 4th series of Pathé's War G-zette (length 1,000 feet) a powerful four-part drama, 6,000 feet in length, entitled "To Shield Her Son," and a very amusing film showing how "Father Buys a Chimney."

DAY BY DAY.

BUT FOR SOME TROUBLE AND
Sorrow we should never know
HALF THE GOOD THERE IS ABOUT
US.—Dickens.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 63;
fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 55;
fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-day.
French Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at noon.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 43 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 18.13-16d.

Colony's Health.

Last week there were two cases of enteric (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of small-pox notified in the Colony. All were Chinese sufferers.

Another Hongkong F.R.C.I. At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute on 13th inst. Mr. Gregory Paul Jordan, M.B. (Hongkong) and Mr. John Lamb (Batterworth, Straits Settlements) were elected non-resident Fellows of the Institute.

Swedish Consulate. Mr. A. Nilsson, Consul for Sweden, is leaving Hongkong to-day by the s.s. Mongolia for a trip to Peking. Mr. J. H. de Reus, Consul General for the Netherlands, will be in charge of the Royal Swedish Vice Consulate during Mr. Nilsson's absence.

Gamblers. At the Police Court, this morning, Detective Sergeant Brown prosecuted seven Chinese for gambling in the Yee Tack-mah-shed, Nathan Road, Kowloon. They were fined \$2 each. Eight others, for a similar offence, at 97, Canton Street, were fined \$4 each.

Stole the Chickens. A Chinese who stole three chickens, the property of Mr. Paine, Birmingham Park, and also stole a bucket from Mr. A. Morris's residence, Robinson Road, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks on each charge, at the Police Court, this morning.

Arms and Ammunition. At the Police Court, this morning, Detective Sergeant Wills charged two Chinese with being in unlawful possession of arms and ammunition at 11, Wing Street. The first defendant was charged in connection with one revolver and five rounds of ammunition and the second defendant in connection with the possession of thirty rounds of ammunition. The first defendant was discharged and the second was fined \$100.

Victoria Theatre. There is, as usual, a very good programme at the Victoria Theatre; the principal picture being "The Secret of the Well," a very long coloured film, telling a story of a crime committed in Paris and traced to a fraudulent banking firm in India. The Indian scenes are beautifully depicted and are, in themselves, well worth going to see. "Bad Desire" is sensational, but shows some magnificent Alpine scenery, while "The Millionaire Milkman" and "Womanly Curiosity" afford excellent comic relief. To-morrow night, the second series of war pictures will be shown.

Americans Evacuate Vera Cruz.

Washington, November 23.—In accordance with President Wilson's orders, the evacuation of Vera Cruz by American troops was completed to-day. Not an American soldier or sailor now remains in the city. All the foreigners in Mexico City have taken refuge in the legation, conditions having become such that their lives are unsafe. They are hoping that Villa will arrive in the city before Zepeda. The Carranza police has deserted and a reign of anarchy prevails in the city. Foreigners feel certain that should Zapata arrive first in the city, a reign of terror with unlimited pillaging and bloodshed will result.—*Manila Bulletin*.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

WHAT OF THE RUSSIAN VICTORY?

How the British Once Again Saved the Day.

The despatches which have come through concerning the great Russian victory in Poland since our last notes were penned make it abundantly clear that a great disaster has befallen the German Armies—perhaps the greatest since the war began—but we are still without a clear and concise account of what has happened. The fact that the *Morning Post's* correspondent should go as far as to state that the Russians have already inflicted on Germany's finest troops a blow unprecedented since the days of Napoleon, and that in any event the bulk of their army is irrevocably lost, is sufficient to show that it is no mean stroke which has been accomplished.

The Probable Situation.

The official Russian statements on the situation are none too full, and some significance must undoubtedly be attached to the warning of the General Staff to the effect that reports concerning the Russian victory not founded on facts should be received with reserve. At first glance, the average layman might be a trifle perplexed from the fact that subsequent messages speak of the progress of the fighting much in the terms of previous despatches. It is obvious, however, that the Germans have sustained huge losses, and the safe conclusion to draw would seem to be that the Kaiser's troops are completely encircled but that they are not yet finally beaten. In the words of the official Russian statement, they are still maintaining "an obstinate resistance." In other words, the operations—and they must be on an immense scale—are not yet completed. But as we are asked to await the revelation of definite results "in firm confidence," we may assume that the Russian military authorities are most optimistic in their belief of the eventual outcome of the great scheme which they have in hand.

The Battle of Ypres.

We have now some idea of the nature of the operations which for so long have been taking place along the front from Ypres to Arras, thanks to the detailed despatch from Field Marshal Sir John French which we publish to-day. The Belgians, after their hard fighting, were completely exhausted, and when that became apparent, the supreme object was to prevent the enemy from carrying out a turning movement, which, if effected, would lay bare the channel ports. That was the one aim on which the Germans were concentrating their efforts, and they were relying on the pressure of huge masses of men to achieve this end. At that time the northern flank of the Allies needed reinforcing if the movement was to be stopped, and Sir John French's despatch shows how brilliantly that task was carried out.

Great Endurance.

It is impossible to go in detail into the keen game of strategy which developed from these operations, but a close reading of the remarks of the British Commander-in-Chief shows that the occasion called for all the powers of skill and endurance available, that hard blows were given and taken, and, above all, that by magnificent generalship and sheer courage and intrepidity on the part of our men, the British were able to stay the threatened onslaught and throw the enemy back with huge losses. The whole story provides another proof of the incalculable value of the British troops to the cause of the Allies. And, without any undue boasting, we think it may be said that once again the sterling fighting qualities of the British soldier, coupled with fine leadership, saved the day.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

A local advertiser wants "a gentleman out." We would willingly send the beast that howls nightly under our window, but we fear he may be considered too much of a bounder.

"Socks for our Soldiers" is a heading that appears in the last *Daily News* out from Rome, and it strikes us as a little unpatriotic. Surely it is the German soldier who is getting more in that line than our Tommy.

A recent Home wire says that the price of cotton yarns in Vienna is double that in Manchester, but it neglects to mention the cost of war yarns in Berlin.

German soldiers at Breslau recently turned their guns on the planet Jupiter. It's all very well for them to seek to excuse themselves now by saying they mistook it for an aeroplane; it's our belief that they acted under the Kaiser's orders. Jupiter's title of "father of gods and men" was, after all, a distinct infringement.

We learn that, in well-informed circles in Berlin, some doubt is beginning to arise as to the out-of-dateness of the French guns.

The China Merchant's s.s. Irene is notified as having lost her anchor. We presume the finder will be rewarded if he brings it to the police station.

The "Marseillaise" is never more thrilling than when played (as we heard it the other night) while passing along a certain road in funeral march time and on a harmonium.

"The Kaiser will yet eat his Christmas dinner in London," says a German paper. Why not? There is always Newgate—or Badlam.

A Manila contemporary heads a paragraph "German Fleet reaches the Sea." Was it in the sky before?

The *Boston Herald* remarks: "That Treitschke was not spared to be the head of the German Press Bureau, is a severe loss to the cause of Pan-Germanism." Well, maskee; he couldn't have been a much bigger liar than those who are running that Bureau just now.

Surely there are more graceful ways of announcing an officer's death than the method recently chosen by a Calcutta contemporary. "We much regret to see in the Roll of Honour the name of etc."

"Pigeons pay dollars where chickens pay cents," says an advertisement in a Manila paper. So they ought; they can fly higher and so see more. (For we take it that the payment relates to admission to a baseball match.)

"At first the officer maintained his attitude," says a Chinese report, "but confessed after a hundred lashes were given to him." Well, we always did say that actions are more effective than words.

Only Buffaloes.

Undoubtedly the occasion upon which British troops were suddenly alarmed in the most inappropriate costume was after the battle of Maida, in Southern Italy (the victory that gave its name to Maida-vaile), in 1806. Sir John Stuart, having ordered his men back to the beach for a rest, gave the brigades permission in turn to bathe in the sea. While the brigade was thus enjoying itself, a staff officer, seeing a cloud of dust, galloped up with the cry that French cavalry was approaching. The Grenadiers and 27th rushed out of the water, seized their belts and muskets, and fell into line with ordered arms, in perfect discipline, but—without a rag of clothing. Then it was found that the dust was caused only by some frightened buffaloes.

SHIP'S OFFICER CHARGED.

Assaulted a European Constable.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, Chaplain Oestrup, ship's officer, s.s. Pheumpeho, Taikoo Dock, was charged with assaulting a Chinese woman, being drunk, being disorderly, assaulting Constable Drury and damaging his uniform to the extent of fifty cents.

The constable said that on the way to the station the defendant tore buttons from his coat and assaulted him. He was violent in two instances. The origin of the trouble was the assault on the woman in a house in Cross Street.

His Worship said he was satisfied the man was drunk. Defendant, who said that he did not remember what happened, was fined \$5 covering the different charges and ordered to pay the sum of fifty cents as compensation for the damage to the uniform.

"RUM FOR TROOPS."

What Great Soldiers Think of Alcohol.

Judge Kenton sends to the editor of the *Daily Chronicle* the following letter regarding the despatch of rum to the front for the use of the troops:—

As most people are anxious that the best should be done for our soldiers at the front, and as much has been said and written as to the benefit, or the reverse, of alcoholic liquors, your readers might be interested to know the opinions held by men whose views are sure to have weight. May I quote some statements and facts.

Lord Kitchener has forbidden the forwarding of any presents of wine or spirits to the troops, and he allowed his men no spirits during his campaign in the Sudan, and the victory of Atbara was won on similar lines, for he sent back all the beer which had been ordered to the front for the soldiers.

Lord Roberts has said: "Give me a teetotal army and I will lead it anywhere."

Sir Henry Havelock, in his despatches on the Indian Mutiny, attributed "the self-denial, mercy and generosity of the hour" to the fact that "European troops had received no spirit-rations since July 8, and had found no intoxicating liquor among the plunder of Ghaznee."

Lord Wolsey said: "The old superstition that grog is a good thing for men before, during, and after a march has been proved by scientific men of all nations to be a fallacy." He would allow no spirits to be served out to his men on the long night march to Tel el Kebir, and his pronouncement was, "Drink kills more than all our newest weapons of warfare."

Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleets, speaking at Gibraltar, said: "As regards straight shooting, it is everyone's experience that abstinence is necessary to the highest efficiency," and he quoted with approval the statement of Captain Ogilvy (a noted gunnery instructor), that the shooting efficiency of men was proved, by careful and prolonged tests, to be 30 per cent. worse after the issue of the rum ration than before it, the ration being one-eighth of a pint.

When a well-known book stated that of 11,000 men who offered themselves for war service in 1899 and 1900 8,000 were found unfit to carry a rifle and stand the fatigue of discipline, and when similar startling facts came to light, a Government enquiry was held, and after prolonged investigation and examination of 68 expert witnesses the committee reported alcohol to be "a most potent and deadly agent of physical deterioration." When, therefore, men say that soldiers are not as well treated as they might be the above opinions are worthy of consideration.

Inefficacy of Prayer.

Maryrie—"Will I get everything I pray for, mamma?"
Mother (cautiously)—"Everything that's good for you, dear."
Maryrie (disgustedly)—"Oh, what's the use, then; I get that anyway."—*Life*.

LOCAL SPORT.

The Week-end Football Matches

It was thought that the cold weather which prevailed on Saturday afternoon would have prevented many football enthusiasts making their way to Happy Valley on Saturday, but the real sport is not one to be put off so easily as by a sharp wind. There was quite a good attendance at both the Association and Rugby matches which were played, and in which the South Wales Borderers took part. It was at the interval that the collection for the Prince of Wales' Fund was made, and the result was very satisfactory when one considers the different channels through which practically the whole of the spectators have contributed and are contributing to this Fund. The amount collected was \$254.

The pity, perhaps, was that the games did not come up to anything like the mark one would have liked them to reach. Naturally one did not expect to see the soldiers bang at the top of their form just now, as they certainly need a period to recuperate after their gallant showing at Tsingtau. They played with spirit, however, and fought the Hongkong men to a pointless draw. The Club were faulty and Pennell missed several opportunities. The captain of the Borderers played magnificently and certainly saved his side from defeat. On the whole, play was tame, despite the occasional keen dashes. Association football in Hongkong seems to be of a very mean order so far this season, and one hopes, in the interests of the game, that there will be some improvement during the next few weeks. Players who are doing service in the Volunteers should be all the fitter for their training of the past few weeks, and in face of the fact that they have not much to do at the moment, they could very well spare time for practice. Of course the weather of the last week has not been favourable to practice in any line of sport and no doubt this fact will have told against combination, which is so important in the game.

The Rugby Game.
The Club had quite an easy win in this branch of the game, although it appeared by the style in which the soldiers broke off as though the Club was going to have all its work cut out to come out of the game without losing. Watson, however, made a dash for the visitors' line and scored a try that had a damaging effect on the Borderers. The Club appeared to have been able to do just as it liked with the visitors. Wilson scored a try for the Club just before the interval, but this, just like the previous kick, was not converted. Woodhead failing in both efforts. Up to this point the Borderers had never really been dangerous.

On resuming, Kempthorne got busy for the Club and through his secret left Woodhead with another opportunity to convert. This time he made no mistake. Then the visitors made a very meritorious effort, which was rewarded with a try, this being booked to Corporal Miller. There were no further developments, however, and the solitary try was the only score credited to the soldiers. Watson then scored for the Club, but the try was not improved upon. Just afterwards Ralston brought off the double, and before the half was called, Rouse scored a try and left the sequel to Watson, who did all that was required of him. During the game Claxton injured his knee. The game was an interesting one, although so one-sided. The score was: Hongkong Club 3 goals 3 tries (24 points). South Wales Borderers 1 try (three points).

CRICKET.
Kowloon C.C. v. H.K.C.C.
These teams met on the H.K.C.C. ground on Saturday and a draw greatly in favour of the visitors was the result.

Score:
Kowloon C.C. ... 13
F. Sutton, b. Donnelly ... 5
Lieut. Gray, c. Donnelly, b. Stokes ... 5
Lieut. Mann, b. Anderson ... 7
Major Robertson, b. Anderson ... 39
F. J. de Borne, c. Pearce, b. Sayer ... 10
J. P. Robinson, c. Hancock, b. Donnelly ... 5

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

General Joffre Decorated.

Nov. 28, 5.50 a.m.
President Poincaré, conferring the Military Medal for Valour on the French Generalissimo (General Joffre), in the course of a speech said that France never had a finer Army. They would pursue to the end, in co-operation with the Allies, the task of liberating Europe from barbarism.

Russia's Crushing Blow to Germany.

Nov. 28, 5.20 a.m.
The Petrograd correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that, when the story of the Russian victory is allowed to be told, it will astonish the world, for the Russians have already inflicted on Germany's finest troops a blow unprecedented since the days of Napoleon.

The public is perplexed at the unprecedented official silence, but remains confident.

The German positions are probably like those of the Boers at Paardeburg. The only question is whether any part of the German forces will escape. The bulk of their Army is irrevocably lost in the best event.

The King and Japan.

Nov. 28, 1.40 a.m.
The King granted an audience to the Japanese Naval Attaché on Friday.

Germany's View of Finances.

Nov. 27, 1.10 a.m.
The German Press states that there is a large fall in rates of exchange on Berlin in other countries. In New York there is a fall of 9 per cent, while in Amsterdam the rate of exchange is more than 10 per cent, below the normal level.

In the meantime the rates on London and Paris remain higher than those usually current at this time of the year.

Increased Cost of Metals in Germany.

The rise in the prices of certain metals in Germany is causing much uneasiness.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of the 12th November advocated the fixing of maximum prices. Aluminium has risen from £50 to between £225 and £250, and copper is stated to have increased in price from £62 10s. to £110.

The prices in London on the same day were:—Copper £52, Aluminium £81.

Germans Repulsed in East Africa.

Despatches received respecting the operations on the East African and Uganda frontiers since the end of September state that Germans attacked Gazi on the 8th October, but were beaten back and compelled to abandon a considerable amount of arms and ammunition.

Indian Regiment's Gallantry.

Fierce fighting has also taken place near Longido, in which the 29th Punjabi Regiment behaved with great gallantry, inflicting heavy losses upon the Germans. We have occupied Longido. The Germans have been repulsed on the Uganda frontier, suffering about 60 casualties.

Sensation at Fleetwood.

Nov. 29, 12.25 a.m.
A tremendous sensation has been caused at Fleetwood by a Norwegian trawler being brought into port under naval escort.

Obituary.

N v. 28, 12.25 a.m.
The death is announced of Marquis Visconti Venosta.

German Attacks Repulsed.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)
Nov. 28, 1.40 p.m.

On the 26th there was a calm between the North Sea and the Oise; and a lull in the activity of the German artillery.

Two attacks by the German artillery against bridge-heads built by the Allies on the right of the Yser were easily repulsed. There was nothing important elsewhere, except a rather heavy bombardment of Ruims, just at the time newspaper men from neutral countries were visiting that town.

German Assertion Rebutted.

Contrary to the assertions of the German telegraphic agencies, no Mohammedan religious movement has taken place in Morocco. There was an incident at Kenifra; but it had no religious character.

On the 13th November, a French column, which had taken by surprise and burnt at Kenifra several camps of Moroccan rebel tribes, was, on its way back, attacked by numerous Berber contingents, which tried to surround it; but which were hurled back and beaten by reinforcements brought up by General Henry and Colonel Duplessis. These fresh troops comprised seven battalions of infantry, five batteries of artillery and four squadrons of cavalry. The losses of the rebel tribes were enormous.

Untruthful Report Exposed.

Certain German Telegraphic Agencies pretended also that the Jewish Turks residing in Fy tea had been banished and that a popular demonstration in favour of Peace had been held in Paris. All this is entirely wrong.

K. R. Macaskill, c. Moore, b. Anderson ... 23	R. P. Thursfield, not out ... 1
E. B. Reed, c. Donnelly, b. Sayer ... 49	D. E. Donnelly, did not bat ... 0
Lieut. Moberly, b. Anderson ... 0	Extras ... 73
Dr. Forsyth, not out ... 1	Total ... 73
W. Kay, b. Stokes ... 4	Bowling: O. M. R. W.
Extras ... 22	Moberly ... 10 5 6 2
Total ... 178	Kay ... 10 0 37 4
Bowling: O. M. R. W.	Reed ... 3 0 13 0
Anderson ... 10 1 26 4	De R. me ... 3 0 13 1
Stokes ... 7.4 1 34 2	
Donnelly ... 11 1 52 2	
Sayer ... 9 1 44 2	

H.K.C.C.
T. E. Pearce, c. Moberly ... 12
G. R. Sayer, c. Sutton, b. Kay ... 2
M. M. Mans, b. Kay ... 3
P. Jacks, c. Macaskill, b. Kay ... 0
S. S. Moore, not out ... 25
R. A. Stokes, run out ... 0
R. Hancock, l.b.w., b. Kay ... 7
R. N. Anderson, c. Mann, b. Moberly ... 7
E. J. R. Mitchell, b. de Borne ... 12

Civil Service.
P. T. Lambie, c. Ng tze Wong, b. Turnbull ... 13
G. H. Helling, ran out ... 7
F. A. Bider, b. Ho Wing Kin ... 24
R. O. Witchell, b. Anderson ... 9
R. C. Barlow, c. Chan, Yat Kwong, b. Turnbull ... 7
Hon. O. Severn, b. Anderson ... 9
E. W. Hamilton, b. Ho Wing Kin ... 7

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To be held at the CITY Hall, Hongkong, SATURDAY, 12th December, 1914.

Great Lightweight Contest—15 ROUNDS.
For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony
SAPPER RICHARDS v. SEAMAN PETHWICK.
R. E. Lightweight Champion of the Colony. (Triumph) Challenger.

10 ROUND Contest For the Amateur Lightweight Championship of the Colony
Signalman Lamb holder v. Seaman Simmonds challenger.
8 ROUNDS Middleweight Contest

Seaman Smith (Triumph) v. Private Colquitt (Tamar).
6 ROUNDS Featherweight Contest

Stoker Turner (Triumph) v. Private Buckley (Tamar).
6 ROUNDS Contest

Nigger Jackson Hongkong v. Kid Marriott Hongkong.
Referee: Commander Blackwood, R.N. Booking at MOUTRIE'S COMMENCE AT 5 P.M. SHARP.

Ringside \$5, Stalls \$3, Balcony \$2, Pit \$1
F. E. HALL—Promoter.

R. E. O. Bird, b. Anderson ... 1	Bonita ... scr. 4 00 10
C. S. Ra, b. Ho Wing Kin ... 3	Daphne ... scr. 4 14 20
B. W. Bradbury, run out ... 4	Allanah ... scr. D.N.S.
F. J. Ling, not out ... 5	Halcyon ... scr. D.N.S.
Extras ... 24	Position. Points to date.

Total ... 123
Bowling: O. M. R. W.

Ho Wing Kin ... 10.4 3 17 3
Turnbull ... 10 0 43 2

Anderson ... 10 1 40 3
Redmond ... 1 0 4 0

University.
Ng Sze Wong, b. Hamilton ... 6

Ng Sze Yuen, c. b. Witchell ... 31
G. E. Marley, b. Witchell ... 8

Wei Wing Lock, c. Helling, b. Ling ... 25

F. A. Redmond, c. b. Witchell ... 0
Chan Yat Kwong, not out ... 22

Ho Wing Kin, hit wkt, b. Witchell ... 1

H. W. Turnbull, not out ... 5
Chan Wing To ... 1

O. G. Anderson, did not bat
R. Anderson ... 2

Extras ... 2
Total ... 103

Bowling: O. M. R. W.

Witchell ... 18 4 42 3
Hamilton ... 5 0 13 1

Bird ... 5 0 26 0
Severn ... 2 0 12 0

Ling ... 3 1 8 1
YACHTING.

R.H.K.Y.C. Championship.
On Saturday the first of the series of Club Championship races of the season was sailed in a light north-easterly breeze. There was a full turn-out of yachts of the Handicap class, while three of the One-Designs were represented.

Handicap Class.
Course, No. 4, Lyemun Beacon (P.), Coast Rock (P.), Channel Rock (P.). Distance 8 1/2 miles. Preparatory gun 2.25 p.m.; starting gun 2.30 p.m.

Handicap Finish: Corrected on Course. Time. Time.

Names.	M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Dione ... scr.	4 14 10	4 14 10	4 14 10
La Linda ... 1 25	4 23 47	4 22 22	4 22 22
Rolla ... 1 25	4 19 47	4 18 25	4 18 25
Kathleen ... 4 15	4 29 52	4 25 37	4 25 37
Colleen ... 4 57	4 23 14	4 18 17	4 18 17
Dorothea ... 5 40	4 30 28	4 24 46	4 24 46
Ayesha ... 7 05	4 32 10	4 25 08	4 25 08

Position. Points to date.

1.—Dione ... 8
2.—Colleen ... 6
3.—Rolla ... 5
4.—La Linda ... 4
5.—Dorothea ... 3
6.—Ayesha ... 2
7.—Kathleen ... 1

One-Design Class.
Course, No. 38, Channel Rock (P.), Coast Rock (P.), Channel Rock (P.). Distance 8.9 miles.

Names. Finishing Time.

Names.	Finishing Time.
Ailesa ... scr.	4 09 36

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LOST.—Between Hung Hom Railway Bridge and the Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, on Saturday night, a long, pear-shaped JADE EAR-DROP, with gold screw attachment. Reward on returning to:—38A, Nathan Road Kowloon.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000 Kilano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	SATUR., 5th Dec. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shui, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 Awa Maru Capt. Hori T. 12,500	TUES., 1st Dec. at noon. TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon. WED., 13th Jan. at noon.
CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	THURS., 17th Dec.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Hakushika Maru Capt. T. 5,000	WEDNES., 9th Dec.
SHAI and Kobe	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	TUESDAY, 1st Dec.
SHAI and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 7,000	MONDAY, 30th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUESDAY, 15th Dec. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	THURS., 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,300 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	23rd February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	3rd Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 30th Nov., 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tilmancock	SHAI	1st half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tiltaroom	JAVA	1st half Dec.	SHAI	1st half Dec.
Tibodas	JAPAN	1st half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tikembang	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	SHAI	1st half Dec.
Tilpanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tikini	SHAI	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tjiliwong	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	From Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £126.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	1st Dec.	23rd Dec.
Aldenharn	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 1st Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 4th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Hailing	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 8th Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 2nd Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 6th Dec. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co's Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

A New China Coaster. There arrived at Shanghai on her visit to the port on November 11 the steamer Ohusan, which has been built by Messrs. Scott & Co., Greenock, to the order of the China Navigation Co. for service on the coast. The dimensions of the new vessel, which is the largest of the company's fleet, are, length 285ft., breadth 44ft. and depth 20ft., with a freeboard, under the new measurement rules, of 3ft. 10in. Her gross tonnage is 2,216 and she is propelled by a single set of triple-expansion engines of 1,100 i.h.p. supplied with steam from a large single-ended boiler. In appearance the ship is somewhat of the Yatsing class of the Indo-China Co. but still more resembles the Sir Richard Adair, which came out two years ago for the Peking Syndicate and has been running successfully on the coast since. Funnel and masts are vertical and there is only one hatch on the after deck, there being a clear sweep from the after end of the bridge house broken only by the small turtle back covering the hand steering gear. On the foredeck are two large hatches and each of the three hatches is served by two derricks and double winches. The ventilator cowls are of a very wide pattern with a protective tube to prevent the ingress of rain and to restrain deck passengers from throwing lighted matches and cigarette ends among the cargo. All the accommodation for the officers is on the upper deck, the rooms being well lighted and spacious, while below, in the alleyway where such rooms were usually placed, are situated the "comprades" and stewards' cabins. Each of the rooms on the lower bridge has two large square ports; that is a vast improvement on the small scuttle and allows ample air and light to the occupant of the room. The second officer's room is situated on the after end of the lower bridge house, while the chief officer's is on the forward end with an outlook ahead, the engineers being berthed in corresponding rooms on the port side. A comfortable little saloon is provided on the same deck, fitted in maple, with pantry and other offices about it. There is thus no need for the officers to leave the lower bridge and they are quite excluded from the coolies which the vessel will mostly carry. The vessel has not been rigged with a flying bridge, but this is an oversight that is being remedied. The upper bridge has been well fitted for navigation in cold weather, the helmsman being closed in on three sides in a semi-open wheel house behind which is the chart-room fitted with a glass front which enables the man at the wheel to see the time and strike the bells on a small bell hung near his hand. The captain's room is situated between the chart-room and the fiddle and is perhaps the only part of the ship that is not a great improvement on former models, being small and closed in, thus making it impossible for the master to see ahead. Its position also, between the fiddle and chart-house, is one that is liable to make it intolerable in hot weather. In the engine-room the Ohusan is fitted with all modern auxiliaries, Howden's forced draught, the centrifugal pump and dynamo engine being on Howden's ear closed forced lubrication principle. On the top of the chart-house is the standard compass and a pole mace light which can be connected with a tapping key on the upper bridge. On her trials the new vessel made 13.7 knots and during her short service on the coast has maintained a speed of 11 knots under easy steam. She carries a large cargo on a small draft and should prove a most useful addition to the company's fleet. Shipping and Engineering.

Antung Shipping. There has been a serious decrease in the number and tonnage of ocean steamers entered at Antung during the quarter April to June last as compared with the same quarter of the year before. The total entered was forty-five steamers of 34,064 tons, a decrease of forty-one ships and 19,788 tons. Of these 42.6 per cent. were Japanese, 31.6 per cent. British and 25.8 per cent. Chinese.

On the 11th inst. the steamer Ohusan, which has been built by Messrs. Scott & Co., Greenock, to the order of the China Navigation Co. for service on the coast. The dimensions of the new vessel, which is the largest of the company's fleet, are, length 285ft., breadth 44ft. and depth 20ft., with a freeboard, under the new measurement rules, of 3ft. 10in. Her gross tonnage is 2,216 and she is propelled by a single set of triple-expansion engines of 1,100 i.h.p. supplied with steam from a large single-ended boiler. In appearance the ship is somewhat of the Yatsing class of the Indo-China Co. but still more resembles the Sir Richard Adair, which came out two years ago for the Peking Syndicate and has been running successfully on the coast since. Funnel and masts are vertical and there is only one hatch on the after deck, there being a clear sweep from the after end of the bridge house broken only by the small turtle back covering the hand steering gear. On the foredeck are two large hatches and each of the three hatches is served by two derricks and double winches. The ventilator cowls are of a very wide pattern with a protective tube to prevent the ingress of rain and to restrain deck passengers from throwing lighted matches and cigarette ends among the cargo. All the accommodation for the officers is on the upper deck, the rooms being well lighted and spacious, while below, in the alleyway where such rooms were usually placed, are situated the "comprades" and stewards' cabins. Each of the rooms on the lower bridge has two large square ports; that is a vast improvement on the small scuttle and allows ample air and light to the occupant of the room. The second officer's room is situated on the after end of the lower bridge house, while the chief officer's is on the forward end with an outlook ahead, the engineers being berthed in corresponding rooms on the port side. A comfortable little saloon is provided on the same deck, fitted in maple, with pantry and other offices about it. There is thus no need for the officers to leave the lower bridge and they are quite excluded from the coolies which the vessel will mostly carry. The vessel has not been rigged with a flying bridge, but this is an oversight that is being remedied. The upper bridge has been well fitted for navigation in cold weather, the helmsman being closed in on three sides in a semi-open wheel house behind which is the chart-room fitted with a glass front which enables the man at the wheel to see the time and strike the bells on a small bell hung near his hand. The captain's room is situated between the chart-room and the fiddle and is perhaps the only part of the ship that is not a great improvement on former models, being small and closed in, thus making it impossible for the master to see ahead. Its position also, between the fiddle and chart-house, is one that is liable to make it intolerable in hot weather. In the engine-room the Ohusan is fitted with all modern auxiliaries, Howden's forced draught, the centrifugal pump and dynamo engine being on Howden's ear closed forced lubrication principle. On the top of the chart-house is the standard compass and a pole mace light which can be connected with a tapping key on the upper bridge. On her trials the new vessel made 13.7 knots and during her short service on the coast has maintained a speed of 11 knots under easy steam. She carries a large cargo on a small draft and should prove a most useful addition to the company's fleet. Shipping and Engineering.

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SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & C. outta...	Fooksang	Tues., 1st Dec. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Wed., 2nd Dec. at d'light
Kobe & Moji	Fooksang	Wed., 2nd Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'hai, Kobe & Moji	Kwongsang	Thur., 3rd Dec. at d'light
S'hai, Kobe & Moji	Hangsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C. outta...	Onsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Koonhsing	Sun., 6th Dec. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 12th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	20th Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	19th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V.V.R. S.T.E.		
TACOMA & PLAND		
VIA HONOLULU		
VICTORIA, V.V.R. S.T.E.		
TACOMA & PLAND		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 38' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops—ranging up to 100 Tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets etc.

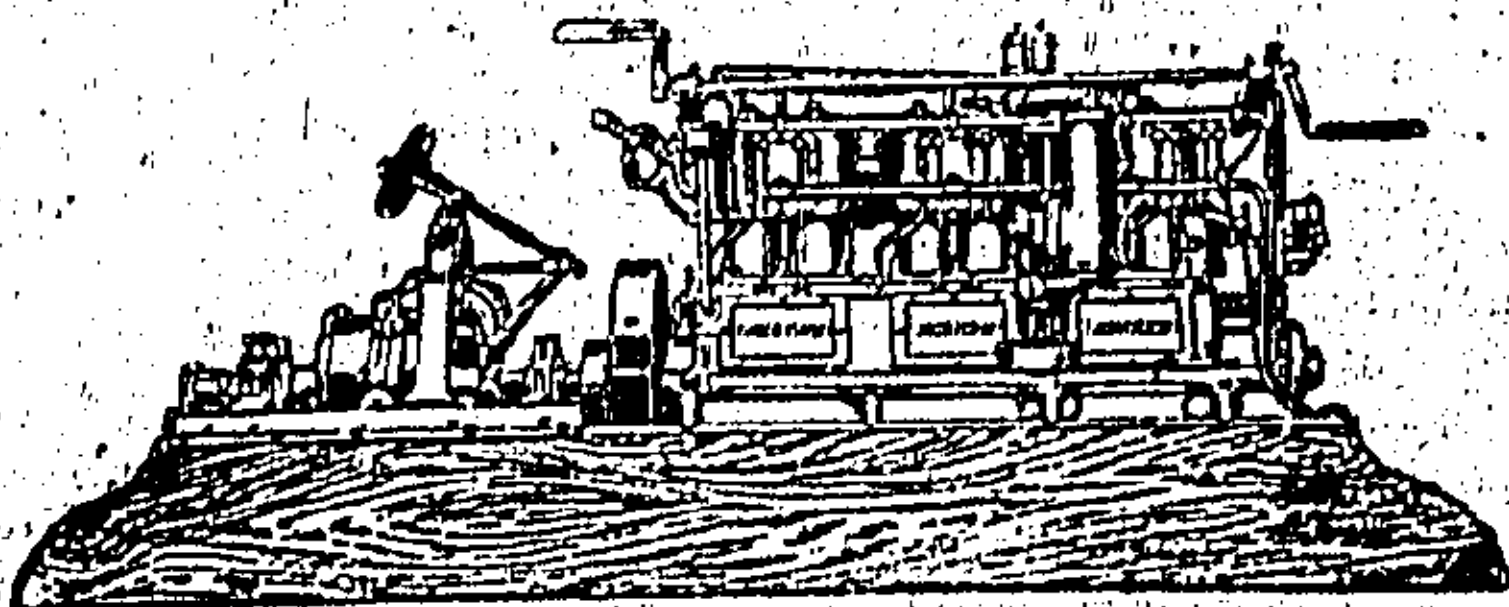
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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING FITS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN. AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

Telephone No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Australien	M. M.	1. Dec.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Miyazaki M	N. Y. K.	5. Dec.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	5. Dec.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	20. Dec.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1. Jan.
London	Radn'shire	J. M. Co.	19. Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1. Dec.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	1. Dec.
Via B.O. & S'ha via S'hai &c.	Yama M.	N. Y. K.	1. Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2. Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8. Dec.
Victoria, B.O. & Tacoma, etc.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9. Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	C. of Bristol	B. L. L.	11. Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16. Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	6. Jan.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12. Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15. Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Taiyuan	B. & S.	8. Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16. Dec.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	23. Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13. Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Paul Lecat	M. M.	1. Dec.
Shanghai	Kanchow	B. & S.	1. Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	1. Dec.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	2. Dec.
Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	3. Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	4. Dec.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	5. Dec.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	6. Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	8. Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Hsienka M.	N. Y. K.	9. Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11. Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Bunri M.	D. & Co.	21. Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22. Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cherib, etc.	Riojan M.	D. & Co.	22. Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27. Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiataroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tijilwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanoeck	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tijbodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.

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Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA will be despatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tuesday, December 1, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on Friday, the 27th inst. The United States mail has been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. AWA MARU scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday, Dec. 6.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,142, M. Shinoh, 21st inst.—Japan, 16th inst. Gen. N. Y. K.

Colombo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,919, O. Sakamoto, 21st inst.—Moji, General—N. Y. K.

Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,010, S. Komatsubara, 22nd inst.—Shanghai 19th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,987, T. M. Mitchell, 22nd inst.—Moji, 16th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,228, E. L. Jones, 22nd inst.—Shanghai, 19th inst. Gen. B. & S.

Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 23rd inst.—Chefoo, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 972, D. W. Ritchie, 23rd inst.—Honkoko, 18th inst. Salt—J. M. & Co.

Takasang, Br. s.s. 999, W. McClure, 23rd inst.—Swatow, 22nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,138, Tough, 24th inst. Manila, 21st inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tijilwong, Dut. s.s. 3,015, A. Oldenburger, 24th inst.—Java, 16th inst. Sugar—J. C. J. L.

Tamsui, Br. s.s. 919, W. G. Cowan, 24th inst.—Dairen, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Chengti, Br. s.s. 1,338, Speed, 25th inst.—Singapore, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,501, H. E. Gilroy, 25th inst.—Singapore, 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, A. Jonkyns, 25th inst.—Saigon, Rice—Chinese.

Onwen, Br. s.s. 2,708, G. F. Jenkins, 25th inst.—Singapore, 17th inst. Coal—Admiralty.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 25th inst.—Kwang-yen, 22nd inst. Gen. & Stone—Order.

Dagfin, Norw. s.s. 897, A. T. Salveson, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 15th inst. Rice—Order.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,353, E. Finlayson, 27th inst.—Manila, Gen. B. & S.

Kwangtsh, Chinese s.s. 1,538, Sangster, 27th inst.—Shanghai, 24th inst. Gen.—C. M. & N. Co.

Ulv, Norw. s.s. J. Peterson, 27th inst.—Bangkok, 18th inst. Rice—Order.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,145, Davies, 27th inst.—Shanghai, 24th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Fookshing, Br. s.s. 1,423, S. Alcock, 27th inst.—Singapore, 20th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

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The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Monday, Nov. 30th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Thursday, Dec. 3rd, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point December 3rd 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before Dec. 26th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. U. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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THE Company's Steamship

"FOOSHING" having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

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General Managers, Hongkong, 27th November, 1914.

TO SAIL.

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For Freight and Passage apply to:—

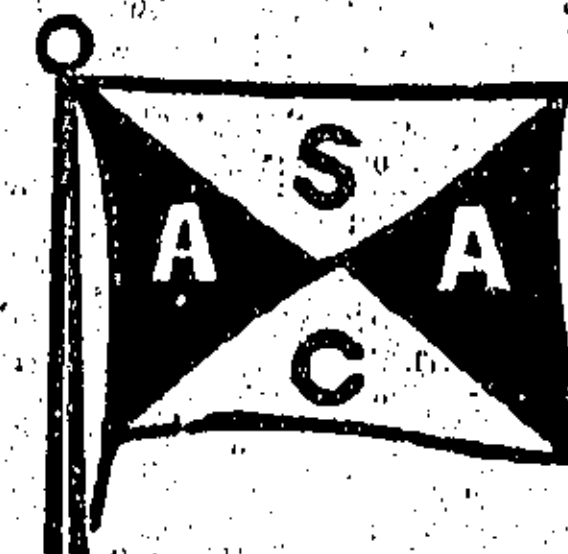
Messrs. KIM SENG LEE,

64a, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.

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S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL."

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, the 9th December.

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THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

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Hongkong, 13th November, 1914.

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KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	150' top 120' bottom	20'	1' 6"		
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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	45' 3"	15'	1' 6"		
Fastest Ship, No. 1 Kowloon	110'	50'	25'	1' 6"		
TAI-KO-KU						
Cosmopolitan Dock	750'	85'	20'	1' 6"		
ABERDEEN						
Harb Dock	450'	85'	11'	1' 6"		
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1914.

WINDING-UP ALIEN AFFAIRS.

The Recent Ordinance to be Amended.

A Bill to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914, and to provide for the protection of public officers in certain cases, is to be introduced at an early meeting of the Legislative Council.

The Bill is set out in a Government Gazette Extraordinary published to-day, and its objects and reasons state:—

The object of this Bill is to fill up certain lacunae in the express provisions of the Principal Ordinance in order the better to carry out its spirit and general intention, and to make the law clearer on certain points on which the construction of the Principal Ordinance might possibly give rise to some question. The main provisions of the Bill are as follows:—

It is expressly prohibited to pay any money, or part with any property, to or for the benefit of an alien enemy, or in any way to deal with any property for the benefit of an alien enemy.

It is expressly provided that the property over which the liquidator will have control shall include any property within the Colony which may have been employed in or in connection with any branch of the alien enemy's trade outside the Colony e.g., goods belonging to the Canton branch of a firm established at Canton as well as in the Colony.

It is expressly provided that the appointment of a liquidator shall not affect any liability of a comrade or his sureties as existing immediately before such appointment.

It is provided that where a liquidator has been appointed no proceedings in bankruptcy may be brought against the alien enemy in question, and that no alien enemy shall be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against himself.

The Principal Ordinance provided for the payment of the liquidators' expenses and remuneration in case of the insolvency of the alien enemy's trade or personal estate, but failed to provide for such payment in case of solvency. This omission is now rectified.

It is provided that where the trade which is being wound up is a branch of a trade carried on also outside the Colony, the liabilities to be discharged by the liquidator shall be confined to liabilities arising out of the transactions entered into by or on behalf of the Hongkong branch.

Power is given to the Governor to award a higher remuneration in any special case where the usual remuneration of 2-1/2 per cent. shall appear to him inadequate. This, however, will not affect the position of secured creditors.

It is made clear that the expenses of the liquidator shall include money advanced by him for the purpose of the winding up.

As it is essential for any winding up to be undertaken that the payment of the expenses and remuneration of the liquidator shall be certain, those payments are placed in case of insolvency in priority over the payment of secured creditors, and it is provided that secured creditors shall be liable to contribute to such expenses and remuneration in proportion to the value of their respective securities.

Express provision is made for the auditing of liquidators' accounts.

It is declared to be an offence against the Ordinance to refuse to hand over to a liquidator on

STRUCK THE STEWARD.

European Ship's Cook Sent to Gaol.

At the Marine Court, this morning, Sydney J. Stry, of the s.s. Pengreep, prosecuted Arthur R. Jones, a cook employed on the same vessel, for assaulting him on board the ship.

The complainant said that they were at ten in the defendant failed to turn up. He sent his boy to tell the cook, but he did not come. He sent a second time and on this occasion he did come. Defendant complained that the fish was cold. Complainant said he had sent the boy to tell him to come. Defendant then found fault with the boy. Complainant told the defendant that defendant was not to give orders to his boy. Defendant then struck complainant several times. Complainant could not defend himself at the time, on account of his position.

Charles Simpson said that he was washing up and the cook said to him, "If there is any fish in the galley don't take it out. I will do so. Never mind what the steward says." Witness heard the steward say "Don't give that boy orders, he is under my charge." Then the cook struck the complainant. Two or three blows were struck. The mate came up and stopped the fight.

F.C. Hitchens, the mate of the ship, said he was standing outside the cabin door when the cook came out. The steward said something which he did not hear and the cook turned round and struck the complainant. There was more than one blow struck. The steward did not strike complainant back.

The defendant was sent to gaol for four weeks with hard labour, the gaol expenses to be paid out of the wages due.

GOLF.

Championships at Fanling.

At Fanling yesterday, Mr. Jasper Clark defeated Captain Campbell in the final of the championship (thirty-six holes) by three up and two to play. The game was divided into two rounds, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. The referee was Mr. E. J. Grist, the Captain of the Club.

There was a good attendance, though the morning opened with a cold breeze. There was nothing extraordinary in the game played in the morning. In the afternoon the number of spectators had increased considerably and Mr. Clark played a very good game, as did his opponent, there being no little excitement at the twelfth hole. At the sixteenth hole Clark only required to halve it to win, but he experienced no difficulty in taking the hole.

demand any keys, account books, etc., relating to the trade or personal affairs of the alien enemy whose trade or personal affairs the liquidator has been appointed to wind up.

It is provided that the prohibition against carrying on the trade of an alien enemy shall apply in the case of every trade, or part of a trade, carried on by any alien enemy at any time after the 31st December, 1913, unless the person carrying on such trade shall prove that it was assigned, parted with, or abandoned, by the alien enemy before the 5th August, 1914.

All the amendments are made retrospectively. Provision is made for protecting public officers from actions in respect of permissions bona fide given or refused in execution of their powers under the Principal Ordinance or the amending Ordinance.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

ALMBERG'S APPEAL.

Full Court Considers the Application.

This morning at the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir W. Rice Davies, K.C., and Mr. Justice Gompertz, Paine Judge, the appeal was heard of Ernest Magnus Almborg, a Swedish subject, against the conviction and sentence of three months' imprisonment, by Mr. C. D. Melbourne, in the case in which the appellant was charged with doing grievous bodily harm to William Thomas Barry, a naval signaller.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johanson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, for the Crown.

Mr. Jenkin said that the permission to call fresh evidence was given on the application for leave to appeal, and the fresh evidence would be in the direction of the elaboration of the defence set up in the Police Court, that of self-defence. The only question for their Lordships to decide was whether or not what Almborg did was in proportion to the injury done and threatened to him. Counsel again detailed the facts he intended to prove, and as he set them out in the application for leave to appeal.

Having done so, Mr. Jenkin pointed out that Almborg was in so great terror from the assault that, although only arrayed in his singlet, he ran out into the street. The Chief Justice mentioned that the defence of self-defence was not raised at the Police Court.

The Paine Judge said there was only a faint suggestion of that defence.

Mr. Jenkin said that that defence was in the minds of both the prosecution and defence.

The Chief Justice thought Barry and Almborg ought to be present.

Mr. Jenkin said if there were any hardship, it was for the Crown to remove the hardship by bringing the men.

Their Lordships decided to go on with the evidence.

Mr. Alabaster raised the objection that evidence of this nature was inadmissible on the ground that it was not put to the witnesses in the court below.

The Chief Justice:—It is inconceivable to me that, if all these facts were known to the solicitor, he did not cross-examine the witness on it.

Almborg's Story.

The appellant, in the box, deposed to entertaining sailors at the Hongkong Hotel, and afterwards at the King Edward Hotel in his room. There was a map in his room. They had a conversation, on general subjects, Swedish gymnastics, and then they came to the war. In Sweden they all went in for gymnastics and he asked if it were the same in the British Army. There was a photograph of appellant's father, a major in the Swedish army, in the room, and one of the sailors said "Hullo, there is the Kaiser."

Blandford, who made the remark, was moving round the room. Appellant said the photograph was of his father. Discussion on the progress of the Germans and their taking of towns ensued and so far they were agreed. Regarding the Emden, witness asked whether they did not think the captain had acted as a gentleman and British sailor would have done. "What!" said Barry, "sinking poor defenceless merchantmen? do you call that manly?" Witness endeavoured to explain. Barry jumped up and said, "I can see what you are; you are a German spy" and hit witness in the face so that he fell from his chair to the floor. Witness

got up and Barry, seizing his left wrist, twisted it sharply and brought witness to his knees, breaking the skin on both limbs. Throughout this, Barry was constantly repeating that witness was "a German spy" and that he would see him shot. Witness' singlet was torn. Getting up, Barry seized witness by the ears, forced him back against a bookcase and batted him in the face with his head. From this time witness was bleeding profusely. Blood was running freely down his face and into his eyes. Somehow or other witness freed himself from Barry but as he did so received a hit on the head which caused him to stagger to his desk.

"It may have been foolish," said witness, "but I thought he had a right to kill me, if he thought I was a German spy." This was in answer to Mr. Jenkin's query as to the state of his mind at the time.

Seeing the revolver in an open drawer in the desk, witness took it up. The thought came to him that if he took the revolver out, it would frighten him. As he did so he said, "Get out."

Barry seized a chair and held it as if to strike witness. Being very frightened, badly shaken and in an "awful state of mind" he thought Barry wanted to kill him. Blandford was not in the room. Witness then fired, but was under the impression that he had aimed at the floor. He was not certain whether he fired one or two shots with the revolver, which was a Smith and Wesson automatic. Barry dropped the chair; witness thought he was frightened, threw the revolver on the table and ran out of the room. Witness did not know whether he had hit Barry, who did not cry out or show any signs of having been hit. Witness then ran out of the room and down into the street.

The next morning in the central Police Station he heard a conversation between Blandford and a European warder. The warder said:—"Hullo Jack what are you doing here?" Blandford said, "We had a scrap with a—old German" at the King Edward Hotel last night.

Detailing his injuries, witness said he had an injury on the bridge of his nose, his lips were swollen, a tooth loosened, a swollen wrist, which was not yet right, and the skin of his knees was bruised and grazed.

The Chief Justice:—Were you sober or drunk?—I was not sober.

How much had you had?—I should say about six or seven glasses.

In cross-examination, witness said that he had never asked sailors to his room before, but the sailors had stood him a drink and he wished to return the compliment. When he was found in Chater Road he had only his singlet and a pair of boots on. Barry was in a similar condition but with the addition of short under-pants. The weight lifting had started after the discussion of Swedish gymnastics, but before the photograph incident.

He thought Barry was as strong as man as he, but Barry could fight better, because witness could not fight at all.

Do you really think that Barry had the right to kill you because you were a German spy?—I thought so then, but I know different now.

How near were you to Barry when you fired?—Five or six feet. Do you know the doctor says about one foot?—No.

Do you remember the doctor says there were burns and powder-marks round the entrance on the chest?—I don't remember. It was at least five or six feet.

Could you possibly miss a man at five or six feet?—I did not fire at him.

Could you hit a man five or six feet away when you did not fire at him?—I did not fire at him. You fired a revolver at him?—I did not.

You pointed a revolver at the

floor and told him to get out?—Yes.

He, to protect himself, as I put it to you, took up a chair?—I thought he was going to strike me with it.

You then fired, thinking he was going to hit you?—Yes.

Do you still say you fired at the floor?—Yes.

Mr. Eldon Potter was next called.

The Chief Justice:—A new role, Mr. Potter!

Witness:—I am rather out of my element, if I may say so. (laughter).

Witness said he was in conference with Mr. Beavis when, after some noise, two men burst in through the doors of his, Mr. Potter's, rooms. He went to see what was the matter and found a sailor fully dressed trying to hit witness' chief boy. Barry was in singlet and drawers. He was a well-built man of appellant's size and about 28 to 30 years of age. Witness tried to get Blandford from hitting his boy and then noticed that Barry was carrying a revolver. Blandford, who was held by witness, kept on asking witness in strong terms if he were a German. When he had got Blandford part way down the stairs, Barry said:—"If you are a German I will shoot you."

Mr. Beavis corroborated Mr. Potter's evidence. He heard Mr. Potter say to Blandford:—"Here, get out of this; what are you doing?" Blandford had previously called out something about Germans, and when Mr. Potter seized hold of him, Blandford reached behind him and hit witness on the cheek, remarking, because witness wore glasses, that he was a German. Barry was carrying the revolver with the breach open. He closed it and pointed it around as though he would fire at Mr. Potter. Witness said that Barry must give him the revolver, but Barry, using strong language, refused to do so. Witness held him by the wrist of the hand which held the revolver. Witness let the man go, as he was otherwise quiet, and if they struggled the weapon would probably go off. Witness and Mr. Potter then took Blandford away, and Barry walked at the side carrying the revolver. As they went down the passage they passed Mr. Jenkin's door. Blandford lurched towards it and said "Let's see if the Germans are here," or words to that effect. They got him away and took him downstairs.

Mr. Alabaster:—The really troublesome gentleman was Mr. Blandford?—Yes.

There was blood on both Blandford and Barry.

In answer to His Lordship, witness said Blandford was quite drunk, but he could not testify as to Barry's condition. Barry was sufficiently sober to put appellant in fear of his life or to have inflicted injury. Barry was not so big as Blandford, but was a big looking fellow.

Mr. Potter, recalled, agreed with Mr. Beavis and said Barry would have been able to inflict injury on anyone he attacked.

The Chief Justice:—You would not care to have had a brush with Barry?

Witness:—Oh no, my Lord, I should be very sorry. We came to the conclusion that the less we stirred up Barry's ire the better.

The Chief Justice was of the opinion that it was desirable that Barry should have an opportunity of hearing what had been said about him and give his explanation.

Mr. Alabaster submitted that the reasons given by the appellant, if true, were not sufficient to justify what he did. The sentence was extremely lenient.

The Chief Justice:—We have nothing to do with that; there is a question whether, on the facts, there was a defence in law.

Mr. Alabaster submitted that, assuming the appellant's version to be true, it was not sufficient to

FATALITY ON THE WILMINGTON.

Sailor's Death from Suffocation.

The funeral took place yesterday, at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, of Richard James Robinson, aged 39, an oiler on the U. S. S. Wilmington, whose body was found on the 26th instant within the double bottom of the ship, death being due to suffocation.

The burial service was read by the Rev. U. H. Hickling, and the customary volleys were fired over the grave by bluejackets from the Wilmington.

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION.

This morning, Messrs. J. H. Taggart, G. T. Lloyd and O. Bond judged the photographs taken by Mee Cheung of the family groups in the Garrison.

Some time ago Mee Cheung took seventy-four groups of soldiers and their families free, and submitted the groups to the aforementioned judges to decide which were the best three, the family securing the favours of the judges to be awarded a beautiful photo frame each, containing a silver inscription disc, varying in size according to the positions they received in the competition. As a matter of fact each of the seventy-four families will receive prizes, since each one will be presented with a half-dozen cabinets free. This very generous offer by Mee Cheung was very popular and the result was looked forward to very eagerly. The awards were as follow:—1st Prize, Q.M.S. Howell, 10 B. Block, Kennedy Road; 2nd prize C.S.M. Stewart, 4 B. Block, Kennedy Road; 3rd prize, S.S. Talbot, 12 C. Block, Kennedy Road.

The groups were all so good that the judging was no very easy matter, and those who have seen the collection cannot but agree that in placing the winners thus, the judges have given their verdicts as merit called for them. The children shown in each photograph are a credit to their parents and to the Garrison.

justify his acquittal. After the fifth adjournment the Chief Justice said he would like to hear Mr. Jenkin state his case and establish his defence that what Almborg did was self-defence within the law.

Mr. Jenkin said that was what he was going to base his defence upon—that Almborg was assaulted in such a manner as to do harm and was in immediate and obvious danger of grievous bodily harm. Because of this he was entitled to defend himself on the spot. The immediate and obvious danger need not be bodily harm, actually done; it might mean he was threatened and he had reasonable apprehension.

The Chief Justice:—Does that justify the use of a dangerous weapon.

Mr. Jenkin:—Yes; I submit it does.

Appeal Dismissed. The Chief Justice found he could not accept the theory that the revolver shot was the result of an accident. His Lordship also was of the opinion that the circumstances did not warrant the use of a revolver in self-defence. He believed they were all under the influence of drink, and had been sober he would never have picked up the revolver. He was of opinion that the appeal should be dismissed. Having regard to the case he considered the sentence quite a lenient one.

The Paine Judge concurred generally, and agreed that the appeal should be dismissed.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Programme for To-night's Concert.

In place of the customary ball, a concert is to be given to-night under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society, in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund. A first-class programme has been arranged, and every seat in the theatre has been taken. The concert will commence at 9 p.m. sharp, and members and guests are especially requested to be in their seats ten minutes before the commencement. During the interval refreshments will be served in St. Andrew's Hall and the adjoining halls, and it has been arranged that the refreshment rooms shall remain open for half an hour after the concert is over. Late ferries and trams have been arranged. The programme is as follows:—

1.—Overture "William Tell" Rossini, Band of 74th Punjabis. 2.—Song "The Garden of Allah," Ohas. Marshall, Mr. George Lammett. 3.—Song "Angus Macdonald," Joseph Rockel, Mrs. Hill. 4.—Quartet "Scots Wha Hae," Messrs. J. N. R. Allen, W. Brown, I. Gray, J. Smith. 5.—Sketch "Our Penny Concert," Mr. R. Southland. 6.—Violin Duo (a.) "Autumn Song" (b.) "In the Cold Blast," Mendelssohn, Mrs. Murray Scott and Mrs. Aubrey. 7.—Song "Mignon," A. Thomas, Mrs. de Magalhães Correa. 8.—Strathpey and Reel of Tulloch, Messrs. K. R. Macaskill, D. G. Nicoll, A. L. Shields, F. Soutar, Piper, Neil Drummond. Interval 15 Minutes.

Part II. 1.—Band, "Requiem for the Dead," F. Godfrey, Band of 74th Punjabis. 2.—Song, "King Charles," Maud Valerio White, Mr. H. I. Jones. 3.—Song "My Ain Folk," Laura Lemon, Miss Alix Gordon. 4.—Song "There's a Piper playin' in the Mornin'," Lander, Mr. F. Soutar. 5.—Duet "Una Sera d'Amor," F. Campana, Mrs. de Magalhães Correa, and Mr. Geo. Lammett. 6.—Dance "Highland Fling," Miss Mary Hyde, Piper, P. Douglas Wilson. 7.—"The Allies."

The accompanists will be Mrs. Cromie, Miss D. Gordon, Professor A. Giluzzi, Mr. A. G. Davidson and Mr. George Grimble.

HONGKONG BOY WOUNDED.

Returns to England from the Front.

Amongst the names of those wounded appearing in the last Home papers to hand is that of Lieut. Neville Grimble, Leicestershire Regiment, a nephew of Mr. George Grimble, of Hongkong.

His wounds are described as fractured legs, and he has returned to England from the front.

The Paris Moratorium.

At a meeting of the Paris Law Courts it was decided practically to prorogue them until the end of the war. In the first place, the moratorium renders all civil actions almost nugatory, and, secondly, it was felt "hardly decent" to fight over money matters at a time like the present. Consequently only the criminal chambers will sit regularly, whilst the others will hold only now and again *pro forma* sittings, all cases now on the lists being postponed.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain
Austria	Russia
Turkey	France
	Belgium
	Japan
	Serbia
	Montenegro

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 3 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1835.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Dozsaaks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. German promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scene outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig. Laize and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Bujina, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians retreating along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary forces from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haalitz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Riwarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans marching through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy; Australian Squadron occupies Herbstshofen, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Riwarska, an 100,000 Austrians at Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—El M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Osmereon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomania and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Trepes to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Ronasau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Budger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nienport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Mincerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jahde Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney. Engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out. Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Gool Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

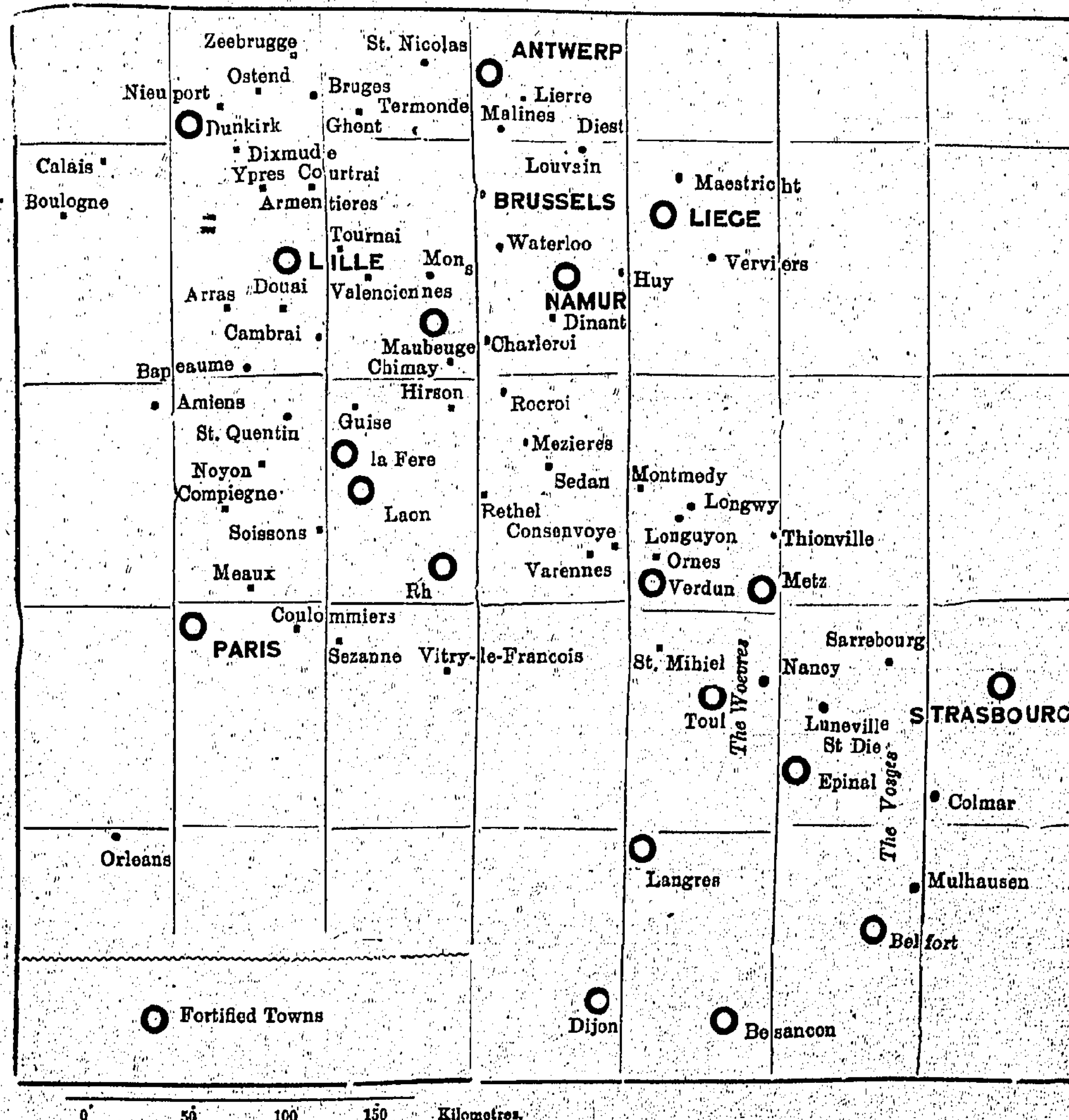
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies are progressing all along the line, particularly in the centre.

EXCHANGE.

General brokers 8 Don Vossler Road Central, Tel. address Rectitude.
The "Telegraph" does not hold itself responsible for any of the above quotations

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).
November 16.—Victory for \$220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Heligoland to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of \$350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from per to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopz, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Still still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zepplin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorises Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zebrugga. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Death of a Bishop.

The death took place at Khar-tum on October 23 of the Right Rev. Thomas Edward Wilkinson, formerly Bishop of Zululand, and for 20 years Bishop Coadjutor of London for Northern and Central Europe. The Bishop was on a journey from Cape Town to Cairo, and had reached Khartoum, when he was taken seriously ill with dysentery. He was in his 77th year.

TSINGTAU PRISONERS IN TOKYO.

Tokyo, Nov. 22.
Three hundred and twenty-six prisoners from Tsingtau in uniform, including twelve officers, arrived in Tokyo this afternoon. Huge crowds witnessed their transference from the fleet to the tramcars which conveyed them to their quarters at the Honganji Temple. The police and troops arrangements were ample, but there was no semblance of a disturbance. The officers receiving the prisoners showed every courtesy.
—N. C. Daily News.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Alderson, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.
Bongniu Miniere Compagnie, San Francisco.
Fouontai, Haiphong.
Ginsang, Foochow.
Howard Collins, Perth.
Kulimmin, Manila.
Makingscen 4200 Building House, Seattle.
McHenry, Aboard Tanyomaru, Satare.
Oanlay, Cholon.
Phoenkachun Bantham St., Makassar.
Pongee, San Francisco.
Poogegui, Hootonghing, Teok-joo St., Manila.
Sun On Lung Mole Cai, Macao.
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 26, 1914.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Bouman Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Itaihang Yonlo Street, Antung.
Kiangwan, Amoy.
Paul Fedrini, Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama.
Powhingehong, Yokohama.
Quanyang, 72 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.
Suzanne Terrain, Post Office, Shanghai.
Tongwoo, Kobe.
A. B. SORESENSEN.
Actg. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 26, 1914.

Wild Animals and Birds Leave War Zone.

Geneva, Oct. 17.—Wild animals of all kinds are fleeing from Germany and parts of Austria, frightened by cannon and rifle shots, to Swiss forests and the Alps. They include wild boars, deer and goats, as well as wild fowl. In lower Engadine even bears have entered the Swiss Yellowstone Park. Swiss lakes and rivers are crowded with feathered tribes, but shooting is prohibited by the authorities and the birds will have a rest before continuing their southward flight to warmer climes. Large numbers of wild toads from the Black Forest have entered the Jura Alps across Alsace and Lorraine, passing the fighting armies.

SILIMPON COAL BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).
At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.
A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

FROM DECEMBER 1st 1914 THE PEAK PILLAR BOXES WILL BE CLEARED AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TIMES—

No. 1. ENTRANCE TO VICTORIA GAP TRAM STATION, WEEK DAYS, 8.05 a.m., 2.00 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.05 a.m.

No. 2. MOUNT KELLET ROAD OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO DE VILLAS, WEEK DAYS, 8.25 a.m., 2.20 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.25 a.m.

No. 3. JUNCTION OF GOUGH HILL & ABERDEEN ROADS, WEEK DAYS, 8.30 a.m., 2.25 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.30 a.m.

No. 4. JUNCTION OF GOUGH HILL AND PLANTATION ROADS, WEEK DAYS, 8.45 a.m., 2.40 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.45 a.m.

No. 5. AT VICTORIA HOSPITAL, WEEK DAYS, 9.00 a.m., 2.55 p.m., SUNDAYS, 10.00 a.m.

THE FIRST COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 10.00 a.m. DELIVERY, AND SECOND COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 4.00 p.m. DELIVERY FROM THE G. P. O.

THE SUNDAY COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 11.30 a.m. DELIVERY FROM THE G. P. O.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GUARANTEE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GERMANY, OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY. CRETAE, GREECE, SYRIA, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unregistered letters and Post-Cards may now be sent to Tientsin.

The mail from San Francisco dated 31st Oct. was received here yesterday, 29th November.

The American Mail is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 6th Dec.

MAILS DUE.

American, 6th Dec.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Bangkok 1st Dec. 8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow 1st Dec. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria, B. C. Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada, 1st Dec. 11 a.m.

Sailors: Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, India, Egypt, & Europe. (Late letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Letter Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this Contract mail.) 1st Dec. 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kaljo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,692, 29th Nov.—Swatow, 28th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.
Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,144, H. Sakai, 28th Nov.—Kwangyen, 25th Nov. Lime Stone—S. T. & Co.

Eiger, Norw. s.s. 874, E. Fingalsen, 28th Nov.—Dunoy, Beans & Bean Oil—Chinese.
Haugchow, Br. s.s. 990, Wako, 29th Nov.—Chefoo, 23rd Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,211, Menthrel, 29th Nov.—Shanghai, 26th Nov. Gen.—Order.

Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 29th inst.—Swatow, 28th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Mexico Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 29th Nov.—Shanghai, 26th Nov. Gen.—O.S.K.

Eumaeus, Br. s.s. 4,266, T. Baetens, 30th Nov.—Singapore, 24th Nov.—B. & S.

Australien, Fr. s.s. 1,594, Cazal, 30th Nov.—Yokohama, Gen.—M. M. Co.

Hue, Fr. s.s. 703, A. Corneliusson, 30th Nov.—Haiphong, 29th Nov. Gen.—A.R. Marty.

Y. B. Aug. Kessler, Dut. s.s. 3,198, T. van der Biezen, 30th Nov.—Tientsin, 27th Nov. Ballast—S. & Co.

Kamagata Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,918, T. Yamamoto, 30th Nov.—Calcutta, 12th Nov. Gen.—D. & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Luchow from Shanghai—Capt & Mrs French.
Per s.s. Mexico Maru from Shanghai—Mr & Mrs John Fred Barrot.

Per s.s. Australien from Kobe etc.—Mr Patell, Mad Cooverhal, Pastalla, Miss A. M. Patell, Mr A. Sing, Mad A. Sun, Messrs J. A. Bell, G. Bell, San Chackoh, Chui Shingchow, Dallen, Yastronacki, Lieutenant Swasey.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via S. Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada (Europe or via Siberia)—1st Dec. noon.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service) Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday, 4th December.

Straits, India via Calcutta—1st Dec. 2 p.m.

Philippine Is. 1st Dec. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—1st Dec. 3 p.m.

Haiphong & Pukow—1st Dec. 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd Dec.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe 2nd Dec. 9 a.m.

Swatow 2nd Dec. noon.

Japan via Ko 2nd Dec. 2 p.m.

THURSDAY 3rd Dec.

Shanghai & N. China 3rd Dec. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 4th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow 4th Dec. 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 5th Dec.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, A. delaido, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.

Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail. The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, the 4th Dec. at 5 p.m. 5th Dec. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 6th Dec.

Swatow 6th Dec. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 8th Dec.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, N. Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday 11 a.m. 8th Dec. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow 8th Dec. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is. 8th Dec. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Victoria, Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada—1st Dec. 1 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

30th Nov. to 6th Dec. 1914.

High Water Mean Time. Low Water Mean Time.

Nov. 30 10 15 4.0 11 15 4.0

Dec. 1 11 15 4.0 12 15 4.0

Dec. 2 12 15 4.0 1 15 4.0

Dec. 3 1 15 4.0 2 15 4.0

Dec. 4 2 15 4.0 3 15 4.0

Dec. 5 3 15 4.0 4 15 4.0

Dec. 6 4 15 4.0 5 15 4.0

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at 11.15—Pressure has increased moderately at Waihaiwei and Waiwacook and slightly over the Philippines. A sharp decrease has occurred over Japan, owing to the advance of the depression from Manchuria to the north of Hokkaido, while moderate decreases are shown over the remainder of the area.

The anticyclone continues to weaken as it advances eastwards and a fresh area of high pressure is developing over the continent.

The monsoon will probably freshen over the China Coast and north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. and N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy, probably some drizzling rain.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

30th Nov. a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Westok 7a 30.06 11 nww 4 b

Nemuro 6a 29.67 sw 7 b

Hakodate 5a 30.17 w 0

Kobe 4a 30.23 wsw 1

Nagasaki 3a 30.23 cse 2

Kagima 2a 30.27 ene 1

Oshima 1a 30.22 s 1

Naha 30.17 ne 0

Ishijima 30.15 ne 0

Bonin Is. 30.14 ne 0

Chiofo 30.21 43 92 n 7 cb

Waihaiwei 30.18 42 ssw 2 b

Hankow 30.16 55 wsw 3 b

Kiukiang 30.15 60 w 1 b

Shanghai 30.10 59 94 w 2 c

Swatow 30.14 51 93 ne 1 b

Taihu 30.12 51 91 ene 1 c

Tainan 30.09 50 91 ene 1 c

Kashan 30.10 60 ne 1 c

Puores 30.12 63 nww 3 c

Canton 30.07 70 ne 1 c

H'kong 29.95 74 nne 2 b

Manila 29.91 78 nne 2 b

Hollu 29.95 83 ne 1 c

Bacolod 30.14 86 ne 1 c

Cebu 29.94 86 ne 1 c

Labuan 29.94 82

T. F. Claxton, Director, Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 30.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous

Day On date On date

Barometer 30.16 30.11 30.08

Temperature 67 65 70

Humidity 53 61 66

Wind Direction E. ENE E

Force 3 1 3

Weather 0 0 0

Highest open air Temperature on the 30th 67

Lowest 59

H.K. Observatory, 30th November.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

MAIL STEAMERS.

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ENGLISH MAIL.

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For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remark
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	noon 5th Dec.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Malla Capt. G. W. Cockmar R.N.R.	about 6th Dec.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, AND YOKO-HAMA	Nile Capt. H. Powell	about 27th Dec.	Bright & Passage
LONDON & Genoa via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marselles	Nagoya Capt. W. H. Sweny R.N.R.	noon 1st Jan.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Hongkong, 25th Nov. 1914.

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